The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamship Germania at this Port.

The Rumors of a Settlement of the Mexican Question.

Departure from Toulon of Reinforcements for Maximilian.

Important and Interesting Debates in the French Legislature.

The Question of Exempting Private Property at Sea from Capture.

Relations of the United States with Russia -- Gen. Clay's Speeches.

Rumors of Another Revolution in Spain.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton on March, 7, arrived here yesterday.

The *Damascus* arrived at Liverpool March 4.

The *Tripoli*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool March 5.

A telegram from Galway of March 3, says:

"Three casks of crude petrolum oil, marked 'R. J. Q. C.,' have been found in this district."

The *Palestine* arrived at Crookhaven March 6.

The *Adelaide*, from New-York; the *Scotia*, from Mobile; the *St. George*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool March 5.

The *John Bertram*, from New-York, and the *Southampton*, from New-York, both arrived at Gravesend March 6.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Portland, arrived out on the 7th.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Settlement of the Mexican Question—Mexico to be Evacuated by the French within One Year—Non-Intervention During that Time—Debates in the French Legislature.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

The French Government, it is said, has received dispatches from Washington which put an end to the Mexican question. The terms appear to be those of our Government—evacuation within a year, and non-intervention during the evacuation. These terms will give satisfaction to our own people, and to the immense majority of the French people. Only a portion of the Bonapartist people even, that is to say, of the men of position about the throne, are now or have been in favor of the expedition, and there will therefore be great rejoicing at the happy solution of this question. The Emperor was heard to say lately that his own people and the American people were against him in this affair; that the two people did not comprehend it as he comprehended it, but that it would be foolish on his part to push a policy which encountered so much hostility, and that it was his duty, under the circumstances, to cede. So long, however, as he remained in Mexico, he would not suffer himself or MAXIMILIAN to be attacked without resenting it, much as he would regret to go to war with the people of the United States, whom he liked and respected.

With such dispositions on both side, it is easy to see that an understanding was to have been looked for, and was, in fact, the only logical solution to the question.

As to MAXIMILIAN, opinions are divided in France as to his capability of maintaining himself after the departure of the French; but the Emperor, it is believed, is schooling his mind to the utter failure of his whole Mexican scheme. He will hope for and struggle against such a failure, by furnishing MAXIMILIAN with mercenary soldiers, money, and civil officers and advice; but he will at the same time admit and prepare for the probability of failure.

You will have observed that in the Corps Legislatif the debate on Mexico was adjourned at the request of the Minister of State, because of the incompleteness of the negotiation, and of the harm which might be done by a premature publication of the documents already received. The Minister also referred to the mission of Baron SAILLARD to Mexico, and said that the Government was desirous of hearing from him before entering upon the discussion. This allusion of the Minister in question is regarded as confirming the general belief that M. SAILLARD is gone out to fix with MAXIMILIAN an epoch for the evacuation; and while to the general public this announcement is generally satisfactory, it is, perhaps, not so to the holders of Mexican bonds, for these bonds have been going down ever since. The Government, it is believed, will see that the holders of the bonds do not suffer, but this cannot prevent a great depreciation of price.

The last two weeks have been marked in the Corps Legislatif by the delivery of several remarkable speeches which tend to elevate that body to a higher rank as a deliberative body than it has yet occupied. The most remarkable of these speeches, were those delivered by M. JULES FAVRE, who now, as an orator stands head and shoulders above any man in France. In his great speech against the temporal power of the Pope he rose to a power of oratory rarely attained, and by the logic, the compactness and solidity of his arguments, forced the applause of his opponents. From the beginning to the end of his long speech he never hesitated for a word or an idea, and the speech appeared to be as much the work of an artist as of a statesman. What would it be if this great orator and chief of party were permitted to utter his thoughts freely upon those great interior questions which lie nearest to his heart, and upon which he is still more capable of exercising his mind?

The "*question Bancroft*" is making a good deal of noise here as well as in England, but it is only the reflection from the English journals which falls upon us. It is unfortunate that the opinion has gone abroad that the Foreign Ministers were invited with the intention of saying harsh things to them. What Mr. BANCROFT said was probably true, but they complain that they should have been invited officially to listen to it.

The numerous banquets offered to Mr. CLAY in Russia, and the character of the speeches made at those banquets, do not, as you may well suppose, escape attention and comment here. On the contrary, they are watched with great concern.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Debate on Iron-Clads—Private Property at Sea—Apprehensions of a General European War—Fenianism Growing Dull.

LONDON, Friday, March 3.

The naval debate in the House of Commons was long and dull, but not devoid of interest. England has a fleet of thirty iron-clads, and one building; but they are nearly all declared failures. Some are not safe out of the harbors; some roll frightfully; some pile up a sea before them so high that the pilot sings out breakers ahead; some take two days to turn round, and nearly all are so slow that anything like a smart ship could steam round and round them. The most favorable opinion is that there are ten decent iron-clads. Mr. COWPER COLES was discharged some time ago for being saucy to the Admiralty, but the papers made a row and he apologized, and was reinstated, but he is not allowed to build the turret ships he claims to have first invented. My own notion is that the first turret ship was an elephant. Mr. LLOYD has been ill, which spoils much of the fun of the debate; but Mr. SAMUDA, who builds iron-clads for the Peruvians, has been a partial substitute. The Admiralty fancies that a sea-going fast two-turret ship cannot be of less than five thousand tons. Mr. SAMUDA offers to build one of less than three thousand, and declares that there are good ones afloat, single turret, of only 1,100. The debate is not ever, but curious facts leak out. One is that a large part of the disposable navy is employed in the Chinese and Japanese waters, where the English evidently hope at no distant day to have another India, if circumstances, Russia, France, and possibly another Power, said to be about to change its name, will permit.

The subject discussed in the House of Commons last night was Mr. GREGORY'S motion in favor of exempting private property on sea and land from capture or destruction by belligerents. England, it was argued, is especially interested in securing such an international agreement, or rule of the ring. England is not supposed to be liable to invasion, and cares little about property on land, but having an immense commerce at sea, would like to have it protected by such an arrangement, leaving her navy at full liberty to fight, blockade or bombard the enemy. There was a good deal of talk about America, the effect of a few cruisers on a large mercantile marine, and Gen. SHERMAN'S destruction of property in the South; but there was nothing new or worth condensing, and the drift of the debate was against the proposal, which was withdrawn without a vote. The Attorney-General took occasion to express his entire confidence in the honorable feelings and friendly intentions of the American Government. England had done the best she could, and he had no doubt that America would do the same.

The obvious deduction from the debate was that it would be easier to stop war itself by international arguments, and the constitution of a high court of appeal for the settlement of all difficulties, than to restrict belligerent operations.

At this moment, strange as it may seem, there are indications of a general war in Europe. The Schleswig-Holstein question is not yet settled, and Austria and Prussia are at daggers-drawing. Denmark hopes to get back a part at least of the Duchies. Prince COUZA has been compelled to abdicate by a military though bloodless revolution at Bucharest, the cause being, apparently, the Russian interest opposed to the French. There is apprehension at Rome, which may delay the departure of the French, and the expected Italian Kings, Grand Dukes and so on, were never so hopeful of the restoration of their Kingdoms. As for the little matters of Mexico and the South American Republics, you can judge how far they may be pacific. It is not believed here that France can desert MAXIMILIAN. The French Army may be withdrawn in a year or two; but not until a much larger Mexican force, composed of French, Austrians and Belgians has been thoroughly organized. The moment financial arrangements are completed, the French can withdraw, because volunteers will flock to Mexico in numbers sufficient, it is presumed, for all practical purposes. The Emperor, having withdrawn his troops, and all cause of offence on that account, will then say to any Power threatening Mexico: "Hands off, gentlemen; we have interests there which we cannot see imperiled. The Mexican people have adopted a government suited to their conditions, and it is their right to enjoy it without interference."

There is not much new about the Fenians. Powder and ammunition have been captured by tons and by tea chests. More arrests have been made especially of soldiers, and the militia. This is declared to have a "very ugly aspect." And so it has, if it cannot be shown that these men were Fenians before they enlisted. The arrests are accompanied, in the rural districts, with women screaming and fainting, and men groaning the police and cheering the prisoners.

One effect of the excitement is a sudden increase of emigration. Every ship is filled with passengers. Peaceful people are trying to escape from what they fear is coming. But you will be glad to hear that the American prisoners are all to be set at liberty. An American lady, who applied in Dublin on Wednesday, to see one of them who came over "as her attendance," and who had a return ticket, assured the magistrate that Mr. WEST, the American Consul, had promised "to get all the American citizens out." She declined to apply to him personally, in this case, because "she did not want to humble the British Government;" a delicacy of feeling which I trust may be appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT have come back from Paris, and Mr. B. has three new dramas ready. If one of them is Irish he must send it to America, or they will arrest him for a Fenian Head Centre, sure. As it is, he has, in my opinion, done more for Ireland than any ten members of Parliament. The stage was never more popular or more powerful as a public teacher. Amusement is the first object no doubt, but between fun and sensation there are strong and striking lessons. So far as I can judge, the general effect of the stage in London is beneficial. No doubt there are bad influences, but it seems very certain to me that the good are greatly in excess of the evil, and I cannot think that any great city would be the better for the closing of its theatres.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Mexican Question.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Paris (March 11) Correspondence of the London News.

Mr. SEWARD'S anxiously expected dispatch in answer to that of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has arrived in Paris. I have reason to think that the contents will be deemed satisfactory by the French Government. The American Minister of Foreign Affairs, without in any way retracing or modifying any position he has heretofore taken on the Mexican question, will, I believe, be found to have disclaimed any intention on the part of the United States to interfere in Mexico after the departure of the French army, in terms which will be considered sufficient to warrant the Emperor in carrying out his promise of a speedy evacuation. Upon the whole, therefore, the diplomatic aspect of the Mexican difficulty may be safely described as promising. I should not, however, be at all surprised to find later that the prolongation of the French occupation, on one excuse or another, might lead to fresh complications.

COLONIZATION OF YUCATAN.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

La Paix and *L'Escaut*, both of which are Belgian papers, announce that in the official circles in Belgium the question of organizing the colonization of part of the Yucatan is seriously discussed. The idea originated with Empress CHARLOTTE, and was the object of her recent voyage. It is further stated that Her Majesty has drawn up a programme of reciprocal services between Belgium and Mexico, which is now under the consideration of the Belgian Government.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MAXIMILIAN.

Paris (March 3) Correspondence of the London Herald.

The last battalion of the foreign legion is to sail to-morrow from Toulon for Mexico on board the *Rhone*. The natives of Aix, where these gallant fellows were quartered, and where they have displayed their aptitude for campaigning by plundering every hen roost round the town, are delighted at their departure.

Private Property at Sea.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From the London Times, March 5.

If the speech of the Attorney-General in the debate of Friday last was not conclusive, it was only because the argument admitted of no absolute conclusion. We are asked by Mr. GREGORY and his friends to surrender what has been hitherto considered a most powerful instrument of war in British hands. The only reason for such a surrender is, that as things now stand we should be gainers rather than losers by the transaction. It is somewhat obvious to remark that if such were really the case, the losers—that is to say, other countries—would not be eager to assent to the proposal; but the fact is, that nobody can possibly say what, under the present condition of navigation and commerce, would be the course or incidents of a great naval war. All we can do is to examine the question as carefully as possible, and weigh without prejudice the considerations which are presented to us in favor of the proposed revolution. This the Attorney-General did, and with a result which, in our opinion, established their lightness in the balance.

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The real question to be considered in the interests of the State is the probable balance between our loss and our gain in the event contemplated by the advocates of change. If we agree and undertake in all future wars to abstain from interrupting or destroying the commerce of our enemy, it must also be agreed and undertaken on the part of other Powers to abstain from interrupting or destroying the commerce of this country; and the assumption is that, as ours is the greatest commerce in the world, we must needs be gainers by such a bargain. That assumption it is impossible either absolutely to sustain or absolutely to refute, and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER said all that could be said when he distinguished class interests from public interests in the question, and showed what a peculiar and incalculable element of national strength we were requested to surrender. It is true that we have the greatest commerce in the world, but it is also true that we have the most powerful navy in the world. We could unquestionably sweep the merchantmen of any enemy from the seas. It is not so sure, on the other hand, that any enemy could do as much for us. Too much has been made out of the example of the *Alabama* and her consorts. Those vessels could never have done what they did but for the complete diversion to other purposes of the cruisers which should have pursued them. The naval strength of the United States was concentrated upon an enormous blockade, which for some time absorbed, either directly or indirectly, almost every vessel of their marine. Besides this, the Federals commenced operations with a very weak and inconsiderable fleet, a position in which we are not likely to be found. We maintain in constant efficiency such a naval force as would give us at any moment the advantage of immediate superiority at sea. That advantage, which is our chief and peculiar advantage, we should, to a great extent, forgo by assenting to the proposed surrender, while we should obtain in return only a protection from certain partial injuries which we have known how to sustain before, and which, in some degree at any rate, we could avert by our own power without any such sacrifice. Our losses, in short, by the proposed transaction would be both certain and serious, for we should go to war with one arm crippled. Our gains would be uncertain and partial, for we should merely see particular interests exempted from disturbances, and that at the cost of leaving particular classes without any motive for desiring peace or avoiding war.

The Attorney-General appealed to the example of the late war in America, and it would indeed be difficult to find a lesson more abounding with direct and pertinent instruction. It would be no exaggeration to say that the United States Government brought that war to a successful conclusion by discarding all the considerations which we are now pressed to observe, and straining to the very utmost all the rights which we are now urged to surrender. The very first operations of the Federals were directed against the private property and commerce of the insurgent States. Before all things they intrepreted to prevent the cotton planters of the South from selling their property to the manufacturers of Lancashire. In doing so they did exactly what we might do by maintaining the present rights of war—that is, they exposed their own commerce to attacks. In point of fact, it was for the moment absolutely destroyed, but to this, in comparison with the effectual prosecution of the war, they paid no heed whatever. They deliberately let their commerce go, satisfied if they could only ruin the trade of their enemy. And that this was the most important point of the war both belligerents well knew. The one idea which haunted the North was the dread of "intervention"—in other words, of such an interference as would release the private property of the enemy, and allow it to fetch its price in the market. The one hope which buoyed up the South was that the incredible pressure exerted by the blockade on even neutral Powers would bring about this intervention, and so enable them to buy and sell as before. What the end was the world has now seen. The North had all its commerce for the time destroyed, but it accomplished its end and came victorious out of the war. No sooner was it victorious than its commerce returned, and the sacrifice ceased while the fruits of conquest remained. We must be blind, indeed, if we cannot apply the moral of a story like that.

President Johnson's Reconstruction Policy.

From the London Times, March 6.

The President of the United States has just refused his assent to a bill passed by both Houses of Congress, and has thus brought the Executive and Legislative powers of the Republic into direct collision with each other. This exercise of authority he has justified in a long and elaborate message, of which it is not, we think, too much to say that it establishes, completely and absolutely, the wisdom of his decision. The question at issue concerned an institution long designated as peculiar to the Southern States of the Union, but the events which have recently transpired in our own colony of Jamaica will enable us to understand with very little difficulty the political conflict in America. * * * * * * * * *

It was said the public had testified their approval of an act designed to express the determined opposition of the President to sectional and oppressive legislation. Nor should we expect less from the good sense and judgment of the American people. In this country the courage and decision exhibited by Mr. JOHNSON will confirm the respect in which his policy has been held, and will entitle him to credit as one of the ablest statesmen who have ever conducted a great nation successfully through a perilous crisis by firmness, moderation and wisdom.

The United States and Russia.

Berlin (Feb. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

Gen. CLAY, the American Minister in Russia, has attended another public dinner. This time it was the annual banquet of the Naval Club at Cronstadt which supplied him with an opportunity for proclaiming that Russia and America are friends, and are destined to become more and more intimate as time progresses. Admirals LESSOFFSKI and POPOFF, who commanded the Russian fleet in the American waters in 1864, responded to this affectionate language with all their hearts. I find, however, that the *Vyest*, the paper representing the nobility interests in the Russian press, has published a critical article upon the after dinner speeches of the American Minister, which, were it only on account of its marked difference from the language of so many other Muscovite journals, would repay the trouble of extracting.

"America and Russia," this influential organ says: "are friends because they cannot possibly be enemies. Their interests are too diverse to clash, and their geographical situations too widely asunder to admit of their coming into friendly contact. They can neither damage nor benefit each other. We have nothing at all to say against the propriety of Russians dining with Mr. CLAY and listening to his speeches, but we wish to state our conviction that nothing positive will ever come out of it. As little as America thought of aiding us in the defence of Sebastopol, as little should we have assisted her in holding her own against England and France, had she embroiled herself with them. Such being the case, it would perhaps have been better for all parties alike had Mr. CLAY and his Russian entertainers, while exchanging superlative compliments, refrained from attacking other nations, and those the most highly civilized nations of Europe. Gen. CLAY expressed himself in language which may be appropriate in a public meeting at New-York, but which is unusual in the mouth of a diplomatist. And has England nothing better to boast of than philanthropic phraseology, as Mr. CLAY ironically suggested? Has not England freed her negroes, and employed a squadron against the slave trade? Has not England, true to her monarchical and conservative instincts, emancipated her slaves in a most orderly and satisfactory way, paying ransom for each and every one of them? Republics, it is true, have another mode of procedure in such emergencies. Republican America went to war in the cause of the slave, consumed no end of life and property in defending his rights, but alas! paid not a farthing to the masters. We confess we are no friends to sentimentality in politics. We remember that Gen. CLAY, when traveling in France—a country now chiefly valued by him as the home of the truffle—made a speech at Paris in which he advised the French to make war against England. Again, if assuring us now that of all the nations on the face of the globe Russia is the dearest to the American heart, how are we to reconcile this asseveration with another which in an official document has been lately made by Mr. SEWARD to the effect that the Americans felt more sympathy with the French than with any other State? Is not Mr. SEWARD the Minister from whom Mr. CLAY receives his instructions? and ought they not in consequence to profess the same opinions in public? From all this the reader will easily see what importance to attach to the friendly speeches of Gen. CLAY."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE BILL.

In the House of Lords on Monday, March 5, Lord GRANVILLE announced that he should propose on Thursday that the standing orders be suspended, in order that the Cattle Plague Bill might pass through all its remaining stages on that day.

THE DIVORCE LAW.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the bill to make parties to a divorce suit capable, but not compelled to answer any questions as to whether they have or have not committed adultery. Lord CHELMSFORD opposed the bill, and after some discussion there was on a division, 29 for and 29 against the measure. The Lord Chancellor, following the usual practice, was compelled to declare his own motion to be negatived.

THE REFORM BILL.

In the House of Commons, Monday, March 5th, in reply to questions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Reform Bill, of which he had given notice for March 12, would only apply to England and Wales, but he hoped on that day to be able to state what course would be taken with regard to Scotland and Ireland. The returns had been substantially complete for some time past, and would be published by Saturday.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the vote of £5,362,460 army estimates was agreed to after some discussion.

THE ROYAL ANNUITIES.

The Princess Helena's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Prince Alfred's Annuity Bill was committed *pro forma*.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Work on the New Cable.

From the European Times, March 3.

During the last few days the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company have begun, in real earnest, work upon the new Atlantic cable. Little had been done since the return of the expedition in August last, as there was no reason why the cable should be ready very much sooner than it will be needed. The *Great Eastern* still lies in the Medway, with the remainder of last year's cable on board; and this will again be used during the present year; when that part of the cable which will have then enjoyed a twelve-month's rest on the bed of the Atlantic will be grappled for. Capt. ANDERSON will once more have charge of the big ship, and he will again have the invaluable assistance of Mr. HALPIN, the chief officer. Mr. CHANNING and Mr. CLIFFORD will be, as in last Summer, in charge of the laying of the cable, and Mr. DE SAUTY will be again in charge of the electrical department. Thus, as far as skill goes, there is everything in favor of the success of the coming expedition, which will set sail in the beginning of June, bearing with it the good wishes of all Europe. As at present arranged the *Great Eastern* will carry the new cable, will lay it to Newfoundland, will there coal and return to the mid-Atlantic, where she will, with her consorts, grapple for the lost end, the locality of which can be ascertained within a quarter of a mile through the observations taken last Summer by Capt. ANDERSON and Capt. MORIARTY. It is not intended that the part of the old cable which now lies in the *Great Eastern's* tanks shall be again stowed in her hold on the outward trip. It will be carried in another vessel until it is needed. The grappling will be done in this way. Three vessels, including the *Great Eastern*, will be provided with grappling apparatus. Last year, it may be remembered, the grappling was done with makeshift appliances. In fact, the grappling lines were only buoy ropes and the swivels, which broke while the cable was being hauled up, were never intended to bear any such strain as that to which they were subjected. In the new grappling tackle there will be swivels, perhaps even no shackles. Each line will be, if possible, in one piece, certainly not in more than two joined together by a strong shackle. There is, therefore, little fear that if the cable is grappled, of which there can be no reasonable doubt in the mind of any one conversant with the subject, it will be brought to the surface. And there is the more probability of this because the cable will be grappled in three places, at intervals of two miles. One vessel will grapple, and, if necessary, cut her end by means of a steel blade set in the grappling-iron; the middle ship will haul up, and the third vessel will also raise the cable to lessen the strain. There will therefore be three bights on the cable, or two bights and an end, and this end will be prevented from slipping by the formation of the grappling-iron in which the cable will be jammed. No one connected with the project appears to entertain the slightest doubt about the success of this section of it. When the end is recovered and a message sent through to Valentia, as a test of the electrical condition, the splice will be made with the cable now lying in the *Great Eastern*, and then all will be plain sailing, except in case of another accident similar to that of last year, when all would have to be done over again; but this would be the worst damage. If one grappling is successful there is no reason why a second should not be, and even a third, and a fourth, if it should come to that. The laying of the old cable may therefore be considered a certainty, so far as anything about cable laying can be certain. But hope deferred will probably not make sick the hearts of shareholders beyond next July.

The new cable, which is to be laid first, is very different indeed in appearance from that of 1865. That was black, but not at all comely. This is fair to see, in point of color, but rough withal and fibrey—to coin a word for the occasion. But, save that there is no dark composition soaked into the Manilla hemp, which forms the covering of the outer wires, this cable is identical with the last. So far, however, as strength goes, the new rope will bear a strain of from 15 cwt. to a ton more than that of last year; and, as is obvious, this additional strength may just make the difference between breaking and holding, if it should unfortunately be necessary to haul back to the ship at any time. The reason why it is possible to dispense with the composition for coating is that in the new cable the outer or protecting wires are galvanized. About 160 miles of the new cable have been already made, and when all the machinery is set to work, as it soon will be, the manufacture will proceed at the rate of 100 miles per week. By working overtime this immense speed could be nearly doubled; but, of course, overtime will be avoided if possible.

In a mile of the cable there are, beside the Manilla which holds the composition, seven miles of copper wire, four miles of gutta percha, ten miles of galvanized wire, and fifty miles of Manilla spun yarn. That is to say, again excluding the loose Manilla, which laps the gutta percha, in every mile of cable there are seventy-one miles of material.

FORMATION OF A NEW COMPANY.

The *Times* says: A new Company is about to be introduced to carry on the arrangements for laying the Atlantic Cable. It is to be called the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, with a capital of £600,000. The old Company will be represented on the Board of the new one, and the plan is to be submitted to a meeting of the shareholders of the former.

Miscellaneous.

THE COMING REFORM BILL.

The *Times* says: Mr. E. CRAWFORD, M. P., had an interview with Earl RUSSELL on Monday, to present resolutions unanimously adopted at a public meeting in Ayr, in favor of a substantial measure of reform, extension of the franchise, redistribution of seats, and increased representation for Scotland.

FENIANISM.

The *Times* says: The police have been watching and searching all sorts of craft in the bay of Dublin, in the hope of finding STEPHENS.

A telegram from Dublin of March 5 says: The only arrests reported to-day are six in Belfast and two in Cork. A sharp lookout is kept on all seagoing vessels.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT BANKER.

M. LOUIS HOTTINGEUR, the Paris banker, is dead, leaving property to the value of £2,400,000.

THE PRINCESS HELENA.

The *Court Journal* says: A few weeks ago we mentioned that the marriage of the Princess HELENA to Prince CHRISTIAN would take place in July next, and not in June, as generally stated. We may now add that the 9th of July is the day fixed, and the ceremony will be performed at the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on March 5, the debate on the amendment to the paragraph of the address relating to Algeria was resumed.

M. BERRYER pointed out the danger attending the creation of an Arabian Empire.

M. ROUHER explained that the policy of the Emperor was to put an end to the hatred existing between the two nationalities in Algeria, and which was falsely represented as inextinguishable. After a few words from M. JULES FAVRE, the amendment was rejected and the paragraph was adopted.

The *Gazette de France* says that the Fifty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments, at present in Rome, will return to France about the middle of April.

The health of the Prince Imperial continues to progress satisfactorily.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable.

The Paris wheat and flour markets are very dull, and prices are lower.

The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed on Monday at 69f. 75 centimes.

Rumored Revolt in Spain.

The *Avenir National* of the 6th publishes intelligence stating that military revolts have broken out in Spain. The garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo is said to have rebelled, and to have afterward withdrawn into Portugal. Attempts at sedition are also reported to have occurred at Alcala, and several sergeants had been arrested.

The same journal asserts that Spain has demanded the extradition of the Spanish soldiers who have taken refuge in Portugal, on the ground of their being deserters. The Portuguese Government hesitated to comply with this demand.

Hungary.

The Emperor and Empress had left for Vienna. In the Lower House the Royal Rescript was referred to a committee of nine members to be reported upon.

A telegram from Pesth of March 3, says: An Imperial Rescript, in reply to the addresses of both Houses, was read to-day in the upper and lower Houses of the Hungarian Diet. The Emperor expresses satisfaction at the acknowledgment of the Diet that certain affairs are common to Hungary and Austria, and expects that further negotiations would lead the Diet also to acknowledge the necessity for a revision of the laws passed in 1848. The rescript then states that the third article of the laws of 1848, establishing a separate ministry for Hungary, could not be maintained consistently with a proper treatment of common affairs. The Emperor states that article 4 of the laws of 1848, stipulating that the Diet could not be dissolved by the Government before the budget had been voted, cannot be carried out. The rescript further announces that an immediate reëstablishment of the Comitals was impossible, and finally refers to the law of 1848 relative to the National Guard, in which the Emperor considers some modifications to be necessary to that body. His Majesty repeats, in conclusion, that the reëstablishment of the laws of 1848 is impossible, without a previous revision of these laws.

On March 5, a bill will be laid before the National Assembly for the separation of Church and Ltate, and the complete independence of the former."

Turkey and the Principalities.

A telegram from Vienna, of March 4, says: "Prince COUZA has arrived here.

Telegrams received at Vienna from Constantinople assert that the Porte has claimed from the Signitary Powers of the Treaty of Paris, authority to intervene in the Principalities on account of the prevalent disunion between political parties.

Considerable masses of troops will be concentrated within eight days at Widdin, Rustchuk, and Silistria.

The rumor that Count GOLCHOWSKY will be appointed Minister without portfolio is still current.

Several journals of Vienna confirm the statement that Paris has unanimously been selected as the city in which the conference on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities will take place.

The Conference will assemble in the course of the next few days."

A telegram from Bucharest, of March 4, says: "The National Assembly has approved the project for a national loan. The success of the loan appears to be assured, several bankers having already subscribed for large amounts. The bills organizing the Civic Guard, and calling out 4,000 men for military service have been taken into immediate consideration by the Assembly. All unconstitutional concessions granted under the late Government have been referred to the Senate for examination.

A telegram from Vienna announces that six regiments of Cossacks have reinforced the Russian Corps of Observation stationed on the Waldo-Wallachian frontier.

The pretensions of the Duke of LEUCHTENBURGH as the future Hospodar of the Principalities, are strongly put forward at Jassy.

Military reinforcements have been dispatched from Bucharest to Jassy, and a military cordon has been established along the frontier line of the Pruth.

Austria.

A telegram from Vienna, of March 5, says: "It is rumored that Prince COUZA has addressed a letter to the Signitary Powers of the Treaty of Paris, protesting against his forced abdication, and soliciting assistance in order to obtain his reinstatement.

Rumors are current that the Minister of Finance has consented to exempt the Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company from taxation for twenty years, provided the Company will undertake to carry out certain works for the improvement of the port of Trieste."

The *Wanderer* denies the accuracy of these reports, and asserts that the Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company is to be exempt from taxation for fourteen years, and that in consideration of this concession, Messrs. ROTHSCHILD will take up the remaining 40,000,000 of the recent Austrian loan.

A telegram from Vienna of March 3, says: "Alarming rumors of a warlike charcter are continually circulating here."

A telegram from Hamburg of March 4, says: "Great uneasiness prevails here in consequence of the rumors of a probable collision between Austria and Prussia on the question of the Duchies."

The Lebanon.

Advices from Tripoli announce that Dervish PASHA had arrived in the *Lebanon* with 10,000 men.

A detachment of JOSEPH KARAM'S partisans had defeated two battalions of Turks. KARAM, with his forces, was intrenched at Benachi awaiting the Turkish army under Dervish PASHA.

India.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The northwest frontier is not so quiet as reported. The Nawab of Bharatpore has issued a proclamation warning his subjects against all slave-trade dealings.

Trade in cotton and piece goods dull. Exchange lower. Money easy. Freights 45s. to 50s. Shipments of cotton during the fortnight 35,000 bales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The heaviness in the English funds continues to increase, and Consols declined ⅛, closing at 86⅝@¾.

The discount demand at the Bank was large. In the Stock Exchange the rate for advances remains at 6¾@7 ℔ cent.

Atlantic and Great Western Erie shares, receded 1 each, United States (5-20,) and Illinois Central shares ½.

The prospectus of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company has been issued, with a capital of £600,000 in £10 shares, and carry out the arrangements for laying a new cable this summer, and for raising and completing the broken cable of last year. The new company take the 1,070 miles remaining on board the *Great Eastern*, which is still perfect. The engineers are confident that the old cable will be raised and made serviceable. The new company is introduced by J. S. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Peabody is on the Board of Directors.

The *Times'* city article of Wednesday, March 9, says: The English funds opened very heavy, and soon experienced a fall of ¼ per cent., whence there was ultimately a rally, and Consols closed at 86⅝@¾.

There was a diminution in the demand for discount and in the Stock Exchange, also, advances were less in request at 6½ ℔ cent.

French Rentes 69f. 80 centimes.

United States 5-20s further declined ¾.

Erie shares (paid up) and Illinois Central shares a further ¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MARCH 5 AND 9.

There has been a good demand for COTTON, and the sales for the two days amount to 22,000 bales, 7,000 on speculation and export. Prices very firm. Sales to arrive—American, on basis of middling, April or May delivery, from any port in the United States, 19d. Maranham—Fair average, February shipment, 19¼d. Dharwar—Fair, November sailing, 16½d. Bengal—Fair, December sailing, 11d.; fair new, shipment February or March, 10¼d.; March or April, 10¼d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 6.

WHEAT and FLOUR in limited demand at previous rates. A fair business was done in INDIAN CORN, at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. for Mixed American.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, March 5.

Market flat, at late rates.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 6.

SUGAR unaltered. COFFEE steady. RICE very firm at higher rates. TALLOW steady, at 48s. 6d.@49s. 3d.

We have had a very large business in all kinds of shipping yarns to-day. The German houses and merchants in the Mediterranean trade have been the chief buyers, and a very considerable business has been done. Most descriptions of yarns are scarce, and many spinners are deeply under contract for some weeks to come. Prices have been firm at the quotations of last week, and business closes with an upward tendency. For home trade yarns we have also had a firm market, with a fair amount of business at the extreme quotations of Friday. At the close of last week, the cloth market was tame, and continued without much animation till this morning. To-day there has been a general inquiry for most descriptions of cloth, especially in fabrics suitable for India and China. A very large business has been done in all sorts of goods, and a general advance has been established in prices. Manufacturers could have taken much heavier contracts than they have, but have been restrained owing to preengagements. The better descriptions of yarn and cloth, which are scarce, are in very good demand. Opinions continue to vary a good deal as to the supply of cotton.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN GERMANY.

From the London Times.

The advices from Frankfort mention that, notwithstanding the abundance of money, the liquidation at the end of the month was not easy, as large purchases of United States bonds had to be provided for. Enormous amounts of "options" falling due have been realized, but speculation is so active that they were all taken up at rising prices. Quotations are now fully 2 per cent. in advance of New-York, and premiums for the call are given in extraordinary sums at 1 per cent. for the end of March. Under these circumstances, all attempts to bring any other securities upon the market are unavailing. New Portuguese preference shares, of 500f. nominal value, were offered yesterday at 126f.; but there were very few subscribers. The market has been tried by some Italian towns, but although the bonds were offered at singularly low prices, the endeavor utterly failed. Even Austrian bonds, in the face of the fact that the currency is only one per cent. below par, and that therefore no loss is any longer incurred on the dividends, are lower than at any previous time, except during the war. "Five per Cent. Nationals," it is remarked, "remain at 61 and Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 51, and are, even at this low point, bartered away for Americans, although the interest, which has been regularly paid ever since 1816, has mainly contributed to the great wealth of our towns and of Southern Germany." Discount in the open market is at 3¾ per cent.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 7—A. M.

COTTON—Sales, two days, 22,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Market firm at 18¾d.@19d. for Middling Uplands.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is active, with an upward tendency for goods and yarns.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn very dull and declined 3d. ℔ quarter. Mixed, 28s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef active and firm. Pork firm. Bacon firmer. Butter quiet. Lard quiet. Tallow firm at 48s. 6d.@49s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes have an upward tendency; Pots, 32s. 6d.; Pearls, 35s. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Resin dull. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 46s. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 10d.@2s.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 7—A. M.

Consols closed yesterday at 85⅝@86⅛. United States Five-twenties 70@70½. Illinois Central Railroad 77⅛@77¼; Erie Railroad, 53¼.

The Paris Coming Exhibition.

The programme of the French Exposition is now published, and dates have been assigned for the various operations of the Commission, for the information of the workmen and exhibitors:

Before Dec. 1, 1866—The Palace and buildings in the park are to be finished.

Before Jan. 1, 1867—French artists are to be notified of their admission.

Before Jan. 15, 1867—The special arrangements for exhibitors in the Palace and park are to be finished.

Before March 6, 1867—Admission of foreign products at the seaports and frontier towns, and the constitution of the Exposition an actual Custom-house depot.

From Jan. 15 to March 10, 1867—Receiving and unpacking goods in the Exposition.

From March 11 to March 28, 1867—Arranging the goods in the building.

March 29 and 30, 1867—General cleaning of the Palace and park.

March 31, 1867—Official inspection of the whole Exposition.

April 1, 1867—Opening of the Exposition.

Oct. 31, 1867—Closing of the Exposition.

Nov. 1 to Nov. 30—Removal of goods and fixtures.

The Committee to decide upon the admission of articles have been appointed, and the selection of men for this delicate responsibility indicates the deep interest taken by the Government in the success of the enterprise. The most distinguished men in each specialty in the Empire have been assigned to these committees, and as nearly all of the names are known upon this side of the Atlantic, it may interest a large class of readers to have them published. We select a few from each class:

6. Books—Best, Breton, (Hachette & Co.,) Dentu, Masson.
7. Artists' Materials—Bac, Haro, Wolowski.
8. Plastic Arts—Berrus, Brequenié.
9. Photographs—Delepert, Duboscq.
10. Musical Instruments—Schaeffer, (Erard,) Wolff, (Pleyel.)
11. Medical Instruments—Bergeron, Broca, Tardieu.
12. Instruments of Precision—Foucault, Jamin, Milne, Edwards.
13. Maps—Béville, Blondel.
14. Furniture—Fourdinois, Du Sommerard.
15. Upholstery—Guichard, Huber.
16. Glass—Bontemps, Peligot, Palouze.
17. Porcelain—Regnault, Salvetat.
18. Carpets—Badin, Mourceau.
19. Wall Paper—Délicourt, Girard.
20. Cutlery—Guiod, Picault.
21. Orfèvrene, Christolfe.
22. Bronzes—Barbesat, Paillard.
23. Clocks—Bréguet, Laugier.
24. Furnaces—Camus, Muller.
25. Perfumery—Barreswill, Durozeiz.
26. Toys—Aucoc, Tahan.
27. Cotton—Collin, Dollfus.
28. Yarn—Cape, Godard.
29. Wool—Bouffard, Larsonnier.
30. Carded wool—Cavars, Petit.
31. Silk—Grellon, Muron.
32. Shawls—Hébert, Thibaut.
33. Laces—Aubry, Rondelet.
34. Hosiery—Alexander Muller, Hayen.
35. Clothing—Dusantoy, Gaupy.
36. Jewelry—Bapst, Beaugrand.
37. Portable Armor—Bernard, Touquier.
38. Trunks, &c.—Duveyner, Rose.
39. Toys—Delbruck, Trelon.
40. Metallurgy—Cogniet, Daubrée.
41. Forestry—Certes, Moreau.
42. Fisheries—de Clermont, Duchartre.
43. Raw Cotton—Barral, Bucquet.
44. Chemical Products—Balard, Deville, Würtz.
45. Methods of Bleaching—Boutarel, Descat.
46. Leather and Skins—Courtois, Durand.
47. Mining Apparatus—Burat, Callon.
48. Forest Implements—Allard, Boitel.
49. Hunting Apparatus—de Grammont.
50. Agricultural works—Boussingault, Thénard.
51. Chemical Apparatus—Berthelot, Cahours, Fremy, Grandeau.
52. Motors—Callon, Mantion.
51. Machines—Bourdon, Combes.
54. Machine Tools—Delauny, Morin.
55. Rope-making—Alcan, Frichot.
56. Weaving—Scrive.
57. Sewing—Dupuis, Godillot.
58. Cabinet-ware—Jouffroy, Hermann.
59. Paper Mills—Claye, Laboulaye.
60. Miscellaneous Machinery—Bussière, Leblanc.
61. Carriages—Belvallette, Binder.
62. Harness—Lambin, Noisette.
63. Railroad Materials—Flachet, Mathieu.
64. Telegraphy—Bande, Delepe.
65. Civil Engineering—De Tréminville, Paris.
66. Navigation.
67. Cereals—Arnaud, Béranger.
68. Pastry—Bosle, Doisneau.
69. Milk, &c.—Bourdois, Chirade.
70. Meat and Fish—Bellamy, Millet.
71. Vegetables and Fruit—Berger, Jamin.
72. Condiments and Stimulants—Jaquin, Menier.
73. Fermented Drinks—Bouchardat, Pasteur.
74. Rural Works—Darblay, Havrincourt.
75. Horses, Donkeys, &c.—Bouley, Coux.
76. Oxen and Buffaloes—Champagny, Du Miral.
77. Sheep, Goats—Duterire, Magne.
78. Swine, Rabbits—Baile, Bender.
79. Poultry—Jacque, Prévost.
80. Hunting Dogs—Geoffroy, Saint-Hilaire.
81. Useful Insects—Blanchard, Robinet.
82. Fish, Crustacea, Mollusca—Coste, Fouillon.
83. Hothouses—Alphand, Hardy.
84. Ornamental Plants—Brogniart, Domage.
85. Kitchen-garden Plants—Gérard, Naudin.
86. Fruit Trees—Andry, Lepère.
87. Seeds of Useful Forest Plants—Daudin, Pépin.
88. Hothouse Plants—Chatin, Gris.

Such are the preparations to secure a creditable exhibition of the products of the French Empire. It will be seen that nearly every member of the Institute of France is enrolled upon the Committees. In other countries the same care has been observed in the selection of the local Commissioners. In England, the Prince of Wales is Chairman, and the best known scientific men are on the Committee. In Russia, Prussia and Austria some member of the royal families takes an active part in the movement, and it is looked upon as a distinguished honor to be permitted to serve the country on this occasion.

In the meantime, what is doing in the United States? We fear that very few local Committees have been organized out of New-York.

We ought to have State Committees appointed by the Governors to look after the interests of each community, and to correspond with the Central Committee in New-York, the same as the Provinces of Europe communicate with the Committees in Paris, St. Petersburgh, London and Berlin.

Mr. DERBY, the agent of the Government in New-York, has had many obstacles to contend with. Even now the appropriations are not made, and the organization of the work is delayed. Notwithstanding the uncertainty, the work of preparation for the Exposition has been moving steadily on under the direction of Mr. DERBY, assisted by Mr. MCELRATH, Mr. EVANS and Mr. MULAY, and with the aid of an Advisory Committee of ten citizens, who have given much gratuitous service to the cause.

The Advisory Committee in New-York consists of the following gentlemen, each of whom has charge of a particular group under the general classification of the French Commissioners:

Mr. Wm. J. Hoppin, Prof. Charles A. Joy, Messrs. R. M. Hunt, E. C. Cowdin, Saml. B. Ruggles, Horatio Allen, F. L. Olmsted, Robert L. Pell, W. S. Carpenter, Charles L. Brace.

This advisory Committee will associate with itself gentlemen well known throughout the Union, for their knowledge of the subjects enumerated under the ninety-five classes of the Exposition, and a very powerful effort will be made to call out a representative display of the products and productive capacity of the United States.

It is Mr. DERBY'S desire to take only the best of everything, and to aid him in the proper selection of articles he has called in the assistance of this committee, who will, in turn, endeavor to enlist the best talent of the country in the grand project of having our nation properly represented. The time for preparation and selection is short, and it will be necessary for the people generally to wake up to the importance of the subject.

A committee of ten, one from each group in every State, ought to be organized at once, in order to make a systematic effort in the shortest possible time. We must not forget that those organizations in Europe will have nearly one year the start of those in the United States. We have a good deal of lost time to make up, and now that the House of Representatives has passed the bill appropriating money to defray expenses, although the amount is too small for the magnitude of the work, no time should be lost in making the preliminary arrangements, while the bill is under discussion in the Senate. The honor of the country is at stake, and all good citizens should hasten to lend a helping hand.

MEETING OF THE FREEDMEN.

Addresses by Rev. Mr. Whipple, Rev. Mr. Martin and Rev. Dr. Burchard.

A large congregation was assembled in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S,) last evening, the object being to hear the cause of the freedman stated, and an appeal for aid in his behalf.

Rev. Mr. WHIPPLE, Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association, said that various persons had visited the South, and returned with varying reports, of course in most cases colored somewhat by the desire they had set out with. From the beginning of the war the Association had paid particular attention to the slaves in the Rebel States as fast as they came through our lines. Their temporal necessities had to be attended to. Their wants along the route of SHERMAN'S celebrated march were very extensive. The Government could not be expected to reach these cases as they could be met by the agents of the Association, who were going in and out among the people of suffering. The President of the United States has assured representatives of that Association that these freed people were regarded as the wards of the Government, and the speaker said that the President had extended large help in that direction.

In regard to the intellectual condition of these people, it could be said with safety that their aptitude for learning was very remarkable. One old woman had prayed for forty years to be able to read, that she might read the name of Jesus. Indeed, the colored people of the South appeared almost to be inspired in their desire for learning. They want to be able to read the Word of God. As to their religious condition, it was various. Many of those people were very ignorant, and could not comprehend spiritual ideas. Yet the greater number appeared to be peculiarly susceptible of religious emotions, and the more pious by mixing among the irreligious effect, great spiritual changes.

The present temporal condition of the colored people—freedmen—was not very encouraging. They had, to a large extent, and with remarkable success, sustained themselves, but the coming season promises to be a very trying one, as they were in want of tools, and their employers or former masters were themselves so poor that they could not supply their wants. An appeal had been made for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum at Wilmington, and what was wanted at Wilmington was needed at Savannah. The depleted state of the treasury, however, had admonished them that a special effort must be made—the thing must be done. This work must be done by Christians; it was their work. The Christians of England and Scotland had done nobly in this cause, and were still sending help, and our people ought to emulate this action. The work was a great one, and one which must yield results much quicker than in any other field of Christian labor.

Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, Pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, having been introduced, said that he supposed they were tired of hearing about the negro. He was. For thirty years he (the negro) had gone in and out on the shoulders of men everywhere in this country. If proper measures had been taken, and consecutive means had been adopted, he would have been got out of the way just as easy as any other troublesome citizen of the country. In Europe there was no negro. In France they did not have him at all. In England they knew him only as a man. It had been claimed that slavery existed in the United States by permission of Providence. Now it must be admitted that Providence had emancipated them, and it was a duty which would hardly be disputed, to follow Providence in his treatment of the negro. He took the ground that as Cuba was bound to this country by commercial ties, so the four millions of freedmen in this country were bound to Africa, in ethnology, in destiny, in everything. If anything was to be done for the spiritual condition of Africa, it must be done by the negroes who had no prejudice against the black man. He must be prepared for this work. The idea of HOME which the American and the Englishman indulged had been denied to the negro both North and South. He did not come there to ask the people to provide the freedmen with homes, for homes could not be provided to people in large numbers anywhere, but he asked them to help them to grow in intelligence that they might have the proper appreciation of what home meant. This was all they asked—education. They ask no back pay. They only ask the spelling-book, and teachers of common sense and possessed with proper sympathies. They ask education. They want the Bible. They want to be enabled to bring up their children as good and profitable citizens. They want knowledge, that they may be strengthened for the work of civilization. The slaves had never known what it was to have community of interest. Knowledge was necessary to supply this want. They also needed a sense of safety, and education was necessary to supply this. The Southern people were unable and unwilling to do the work necessary to be done for the freedmen.

Rev. Dr. BURCHARD then made an appeal in behalf of the Association, the work of which had been presented to the people. He said God had done his work most grandly in the emancipation of the slaves, and it was the duty of the Church to sustain the act—to preach the Gospel to these people. The harvest was ready, and we should thrust in the sickle and reap a glorious result.

POLITICAL.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

A Grand Union Rally at Bridgeport—Eloquent and Powerful Speech by Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

The Union men of Bridgeport, Conn., held one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the present campaign on Saturday evening, at Franklin Hall, in that city. Brig.-Gen. WM. H. NOBLE was called upon to preside. The Chairman opened the meeting by a stirring address, in which he reminded his fellow-citizens that the soldier had done his part on the battle-field in the work of saving the nation, and that it now remained for them to do their duty at the polls. At the conclusion of his address Gen. NOBLE introduced to the meeting Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, who delivered the following able speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It was with some hesitation that I accepted the invitation to speak for the first time to the people of Connecticut. My public duties did not allow me time for preparation, and I am therefore compelled to appear before you to-night to speak with something of the freedom of manner of a Western man upon questions in which we have a common interest. I feel embarrassed also by another consideration. Some of you may think it rather out of place, that one living so far away from you should take an interest in your local election in the State of Connecticut; but my friend who introduced me, has kindly said to you that I do feel an interest in the State of Connecticut, and it is true. My ancestors for two hundred years are buried under your sod, and the principles that I would naturally inherit from those ancestors went with me to my Western home. My connection with this State is one of which I have always felt proud, and I trust that you will never have occasion to be ashamed of it. [Applause.] But there is another consideration which impels me to address you at this time. The election in Connecticut does not simply affect you. All parts of our country are now, thank God, so firmly knit together that nothing can happen in Connecticut that is not of almost equal interest to every other portion of the nation. New-Hampshire, the other day, took up the flag of our cause and sustained it nobly. It is now in the hands of the people of Connecticut. In a short time you will pass it Westward; and let me say that when it comes to be borne by the stalwart forms of the sons of Ohio they will uphold it manfully, as I trust you will do on the first Monday of April next. You are called upon then to elect not only a Governor, but also a Legislature, whose duty it will be to elect a Senator of the United States; and thus you see your election here immediately involves national politics and national interests. You are then, though indirectly, to pass upon a gentleman who has been elevated to be Presiding Officer of the Senate of the United States, and, by virtue of that office, to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, a man who as your Senator has done you honor, a man of acute intellect, and one who is universally respected, and esteemed in Washington by both political friends and political foes. You have to choose between a man of this character, who during our long war has always maintained and sustained the flag of his country, and some disciple of Secession who has lived among you here in Connecticut while all the time his heart was in rebeldom. These, fellow-citizens of Connecticut, are the men between whom you are to choose. As preliminary to the observations that I desire to make upon the questions immediately at issue now, I desire to say a few words to young men. I see that there are many here to-night, and no doubt some of them are now for the first time choosing their political relations. There is no choice that man is called upon to make in which it is of so much importance that he should be right as the choice of his party—except, indeed the choice of a wife, which is of the very highest importance, for it involves a man's domestic happiness for life, and the choice of a good wife insures it. [Laughter and applause.] But the choice of a man's party is also of vast importance. It regulates his influence upon the body politic; because no man, however exalted his intellect, however great his acquirements, is of any considerable account in this country except as he moulds and directs the opinions of others. In this free government of ours, all men stand upon a footing of equality. The most learned man, the most eloquent man, in this country has no more influence in controling its destinies than the most ignorant voter, except in so far as he impresses his opinions upon his fellow-citizens. It is only through party organizations that we can control public opinion. In order to have any appreciable influence, a man in this country must attach himself to one of the great political parties; and at each election our citizens are called upon to give their adhesion to one or other of those parties. In this country at this time, we have two great political organizations. One calls itself the Democratic Party, and as I am generally willing to call a child by the name that its mother gives it, in speaking of that party, I will call it Democratic, though it always goes against the grain to do so. [Laughter.] I think there is in the minds of all of you a name for that party, of which it is much more deserving; and, indeed, as a general rule, a nick-name discloses the character of the person to whom it is applied a great deal better than the name given in baptism. [Laughter and applause.] But let us call this organization the Democratic Party. And now I want to ask you what claims for allegiance it has upon any free-born American citizen? In answering this question I will not go behind the history of the immediate past, because when this war broke out all that preceded it was forgotten. I will only remind you that the American people trusted the Democratic Party as no party was ever trusted anywhere before. It has been the boast of that party that for sixty years they administered our government; but what was the result of their administration? A slaveholders' rebellion, and a gigantic war of nearly five years' duration. When, five years ago, an organization sprang up in the Southern States, which determined to wage war upon our Government and destoy it, where was the Democratic Party found? I dislike to speak of any citizen of Connecticut with disrespect; but let me ask you where then was ISAAC TOUSEY, who held at that time a high position in the Government of the United States? Five years ago, when every intelligent man knew that war was imminent, when the men of the South had gathered together arms and ammuition and men, and had actually avowed their purpose to wage war against the Government of the United States, what was the course of that citizen of even the good old State of Connecticut, that representative man of the Democratic Party? He scattered our vessels, then under his command, all over the world, so that when another and worthier citizen of your State came to administer the affairs of the same department, the whole navy under his command was one vessel, with five guns—*spiked*. [Laughter.] Mr. TOUSEY was only a representative of the last Democratic Administration that ever will govern this country. [Applause.] Think, too, for a moment of him who was the head of that party at that time. An old man, broken with the cares and storms of state—[laughter]—who said that the South had no right to secede, but he had no power to prevent secession. They were all wrong, he said, but he could not help it; secession was unconstitutional, to be sure, but then it was unconstitutional to put it down. [Laughter.] It was in this maudlin condition that the Democratic Party lay down in its grave and was buried out of our sight; when all of it that was vital joined the great Union party which took for its standard the Flag of our Country, and bore it in triumph through our ever-memorable war. [Cheers.] I need not attempt to describe here the spirit that sprung to life among us when the Flag was fired upon at Sumter. You all know that a solemn and universal enthusiasm seized upon the minds of of the American people; all true men of all parties felt the blow that had been struck at the Flag not merely as a national but also as a personal insult, and they swore in the bottom of their hearts that that insult should be wiped out if it cost the blood of every traitor in the land. But as soon as this spirit had partially subsided and the burden of the war had been actually assumed, the leaders of the Democratic Party, seeing that they had no hope in the Union organization, began to revive the name of the old Democratic Party and organised under it, what is sometimes called the Copperhead party. They still claimed the old name, and, as you see, through politeness I am willing to give it to them; but, as I said before, all that was vital in the Democratic Party joined in the general movement for the preservation of the Government. During 1862 this party, with the old name, pretended to be for war, and the party was organized upon that basis. But in the Winter of 1862-3 they began to show the cloven foot, and in 1863 the Democratic Party of the United States was as disloyal in organization as the rebel army ever was at any time during the war. To convince you of this, I need not go over the history of any long space of time. Perhaps it may be enough to remind you of what they did in my own State, where they met in party convention, and, after passing incendiary resolutions, nominated for Governor of Ohio a man who had actually advised and organized forcible resistance to the Government at home—a man who had sought to get up a rebellion in the State of Ohio, in order to aid the larger rebellion at the South by breaking our power to put it down. They nominated to be Governor of our State a man named CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, [Hisses.] He was not elected, [laughter;] but he has been the leader of that party from that time to this. But that is not all. In the Summer of 1864, when the Democratic Party, through their chosen representatives, met and elected a standard-bearer, what did they do? You remember the situation of the country at that time. We were then in the midst of our great struggle, and every heart beat anxiously for the result. The heart of every patriotic man, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, beat quicker with alternate hope and fear. GRANT had taken up his land march to Richmond, and had announced his intention to "fight it out on that line," cost what it would; and hundreds, yes, thousands, of the bravest and best of the sons of Connecticut were with him in that contest. [Great cheering.] Gen. SHERMAN was then on his march through the mountains of Georgia, surrounded on all sides by enemies and by gorges, ravines, and seemingly impassable barriers, with nothing to oppose to them or to rely upon for success but a hundred thousand brave American soldiers, and the flag of our country which waved over all. [Great cheering.] The result showed that he was master of the situation; but at that time the heart of the country was anxious for his fate. PHIL. SHERIDAN, with another body of brave men was organizing a campaign which was to make

Continued on Eighth Page.

LITERARY.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF ANDREW JOHNSON, including his State Papers, Speeches and Addresses. By JOHN SAVAGE. New-York: DERBY & MILLER, No. 5 Spruce-street.

When the rebellion first broke out ANDREW JOHNSON was a Senator in the Congress of the United States, representing the Slave State of Tennessee. He was a Democrat, having never belonged to any other political party, an adherent of the most distinctly Pro-Slavery wing of that party, and identified, in all his interests and opinions, with that portion of the people of the Southern States. Judging by the ordinary standards of human action there was no man in the country whose cooperation with any popular political movement in the South might have been more confidently expected than his. Yet at the very outset, when the Secession plot began first to ripen, although his property, his family, his political position and his person were all put in peril by the act, he openly and defiantly denounced both the plot and the plotters—branding them as traitors and pledging everything he had or was to the defeat of their schemes and the punishment of their crimes. He was the *only* Southern Democrat who took this ground; and he took it in such a way, and with such open and conspicuous sincerity, as to impress the whole country with the conviction that he was moved by genuine love of country—by an ardent patriotism, which cast aside all personal considerations and led him to think only of the peril that menaced the Union. The stand he took at that time, and the steadfast fidelity with which he maintained it throughout the contest, led, directly and promptly, to his nomination and election to the Vice-Presidency, and thus to his elevation to the Presidency of the United States.

Whatever might have been the history of his life, the position he now holds would give it interest. But it has an intrinsic interest which will abundantly reward the wide and attentive perusal it is certain to receive. Mr. SAVAGE has collected its incidents with care, and he had unusual facilities for presenting them in an accurate and reliable form. He writes, moreover, with glowing enthusiasm, and in a style which adds new charms to the narrative itself. His collection of President JOHNSON's speeches and public papers is full and complete, and gives all the facilities any one can desire for ascertaining the whole course of his public life, and for weighing the opinions and principles by which it has been marked.

Mr. JOHNSON was born at Raleigh, N. C., on the 29th of December, 1808, and in consequence of the death of his father and the dependent position in which he was then left, he was apprenticed, at the age of *ten* years, to learn the trade of a tailor in his native town. His desire for knowledge was excited by hearing extracts from the speeches of British orators, collected in a book called *The American Speaker*, read aloud by a gentleman who was in the habit of visiting the shop; and by the aid of his fellow-workmen he learned to read. In 1824 the term of his apprenticeship expired, and he went to work as a journeyman in Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where a love affair put an end to his stay, and, after returning for a short time to Raleigh, he started West with his mother—settling at Greenville, Tenn., where after about a year he married and continued his trade. He had learned to read in Raleigh, and now, under the tuition of his wife, he added to this the accomplishments of writing and arithmetic. His activity and energy of character soon gave him prominence as a representative of the working men, and in 1828 at the age of 20 he was elected *Alderman* of Greenville. He took an active part in a debating society which existed in the town, and embraced every opportunity which came in his way for the acquisition of knowledge and the exercise of his intellectual faculties. In 1830 he was elected Mayor of Greenville, and held that post for three terms. When the heresy of nullification began to menace the peace of the country in 1832, Mr. JOHNSON took ground against it, standing with JACKSON, and insisting with him that the "Union must be preserved." He took an active part in all public movements, always advocating and pushing measures of reform, and in 1835 took his seat as a member of the State Legislature, to which he had been elected after a vigorous canvass, in which he had displayed marked ability and won decided applause as a political debater. After being reëlected and serving one term in the State Senate, he was elected to Congress in 1843, where he continued, by successive reelections, to represent his District for ten years. His first effort there was in supporting a bill to remit the fine imposed on ANDREW JACKSON for having disregarded the authority of a civil Judge in New-Orleans in 1814, while that city was under martial law. He opposed the right of petition, as advocated and pressed upon Congress and the country by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and resisted the policy of a protective tariff, which was then maintained as a political measure by the Whig Party of that day. In 1845 he supported the policy of annexing Texas, sustained Mr. POLK's Administration, resisted the Anti-Catholic movement, which had been stimulated by the defeat of HENRY CLAY, attributed by some of his friends to the hostility of the Catholics; concurred in the claim against Great Britain of the line of 54° 40′ as our northern boundary, but assented to the compromise by which that controversy was settled;—opposed the policy of internal improvements; approved and sustained the war with Mexico; vindicated the exercise of the veto power by the Executive, and acted generally and cordially with the Democratic Party, to which he always belonged.

In 1853 he was Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of Tennessee, to which position he was elected over one of the ablest Whigs of the State. In this sphere he exhibited such personal and official integrity, such impartiality and devotion to the public interests, that in 1855 he was reëlected, after an active canvass, over Mr. GENTRY, the "great Know-Nothing" of Tennessee. Know-Nothingism was the principal question in the canvass, and he opposed it, as he had done from the beginning, with great vigor, earnestness and eloquence. That party was very powerful in Tennessee, and nobody doubted its success until JOHNSON entered the canvass. The times were very exciting, the struggle was very fierce, and the popular pulse was feverish in the extreme. On many occasions the highest personal as well as political courage was called for, but he was equal to every emergency, and came out of every difficulty that arose with triumph as he finally came out triumphant in the campaign.

His second term in the Gubernatorial chair closed in 1857; and as, after he had enjoyed the highest legislative honors in his State, he was sent to the National House of Representatives; so now, after he had received from Tennessee the highest honor she could confer on him in her service at home, his faithfulness was awarded by the most prominent position she could appoint him to in her interest outside of her borders. He was, in 1857, by almost unanimous consent, elected United States Senator for a full term, to end March 3, 1863.

In the Senate he took most prominent action on the Homestead Bill, to grant to every citizen, being the head of a family, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, on condition of occupancy and cultivation in a specified time. He pressed it on the attention of Congress again and again, and at every opportunity; and his arguments in its behalf were earnest, varied and elaborate—the main feature of them all, however, being the beneficent influence it would exert upon the working-classes, from which he himself had sprung. The measure was stringently and bitterly opposed by nearly the entire body of his colleagues from the Southern States, and he was fiercely assailed for advocating a scheme which was "agrarian" and "Northern," if not actually "abolitionist" in its character. Undaunted by party or personal menace, however, he continued to urge its importance until it had passed both Houses of Congress, though only to be vetoed by Mr. BUCHANAN. He also was distinguished by the earnestness with which he impressed on his colleagues the necessity of reform and retrenchment in financial affairs, and in this matter did not deal merely in glittering generalities, but pointed out, as opportunity arose, the various cases and questions to which they might at the moment be applied. He opposed Senator DAVIS' bill for the increase of the military establishment, spoke of a standing army as an incubus, a canker and a fungus on the body politic, and argued in favor of a well-organized militia as the proper military force of this country; and he had the satisfaction of finally seeing a bill adopted which completely checked the propensity to increase the standing army. On the same ground he opposed the construction of the Pacific Railroad by the General Government, avowing himself in the course of the debate to be a strict constructionist and a rigid adherent of the primitive Democratic faith. He also introduced a bill to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the Departments could not be reduced; which he subsequently changed in form, and after some vicissitudes, which threw it back once or twice on what seemed auspicious occasions, its indefatigable mover succeeded, on the last day of the session, in having it passed. On the Slavery question, which was after all the dominant issue at that time and with that Congress, Senator JOHNSON held to the dogmas as then received by the party with which he generally acted. He recognized Slavery as an existing institution, and regarded it as tolerated by the Constitution, and justified by circumstances. But he never leagued himself with the ultra-Southern faction, and always held that there were other interests far paramount to the interest of Slavery—first and foremost of which was the National Union.

But the great political movements that culminated in the Presidential campaign of 1860, and its results, were at hand, and Senator JOHNSON was destined, long before the conclusion of his term in the Senate, to leave that body for stormier scenes and infinitely wilder events. He himself had been spoken of as a Presidential candidate in this campaign, and in the Charleston Convention he received the vote of Tennessee up to the thirty-sixth balloting. But he was not the man for the purpose of either faction in the Convention. On the one hand the Disunionists could not seduce him, and, on the other hand, he was too independent and outspoken to fill the requirements of those who looked for their principal support from the slaveholders, while suffering under the accusation of being but lukewarm friends. Mr. LINCOLN was nominated and elected, and during the campaign and after the election that tremendous work of "firing the Southern heart" was carried on with the most frantic energy. The time between the election of LINCOLN and the meeting of Congress was filled with dreadful notes of preparation. A traitor on every other seat of the Senate, and on nearly every seat that was filled by a member from any one of the Slave States. Treason, unabashed, and conspiracy, if so we may speak, of the utmost publicity. JOHNSON's faith in the Union, attachment to the Constitution, and adhesion to Democratic principles, were of so positive and profound a character, that he had never really believed in the possibility of a serious assault upon them. Now when he beheld them all really in danger, he was inspired with a resolute frenzy for their defence. His clear, logical and patriotic periods struck consternation into the ranks of the traitors, and their boldest advocates sprang forward to grapple with him, striving to attain by passionate sectional appeals, and personal denunciation of him as a traitor to the South, that power over him which they could not achieve by argument. Many Union Southern men were whirled into the rebel ranks or cowed into disloyal inaction by the public and private lacerations they were subjected to by the organized system of browbeating pursued by the ultra-Southerners. But JOHNSON was of different stuff. He was not to be awed by any innuendoes of physical coercion, or hushed by any display of verbal ferocity. His speeches in the Senate at this time are singularly able, and the interest attached to their views increases into heroism when we remember the place, time and circumstances, the occasion upon which he spoke, and the character of the men by whom he was surrounded. "It was," says Mr. SAVAGE, "on the 18th and 19th of December, 1860, that Senator JOHNSON, convinced of the extremities about to be pursued by the traitors, took open ground against them in a speech of great and defiant power. It flung consternation and dismay into the ranks of secession, and struck a chord in the popular heart, throbbing anxiously in the galleries, that several times proved to be irrepressible." This speech, as the grand opening effort of a Southern patriot against Southern treason, forms a great historical point, not only n the career of the orator, but of his country at its most intense epoch. He favored compromise on many points, but no compromise that would peril the safety of the Union. None of us can ever forget the joy and gratitude with which, during all those dark days, the country listened to the voice of this bold, Southern man—how grandly he upheld the Union, how bravely he confronted the traitors, how he stood faithful, solitary and alone, among the faithless Senators from the South. In this work he was willing to ally himself with all true men, from whatever quarter they came, and was ready to plant himself against all others, whatever might be the inducements to lead him in an opposite direction. The influence of his course and of his arguments was very great upon the nation at large; and in his own State of Tennessee his action was backed up by an overwhelming popular vote against the holding of a State Convention on secession. It was only by the Legislature, in secret session, entering into a "military league" with the rebel authorities, that the Union sentiment and the influence of Senator JOHNSON were overborne. The whole power and military resources of the State were thus surreptitiously pledged to the incipient "Southern Confederacy," and the rebel armies were invited upon Tennessee soil, thus putting it out of the power of the people to exercise through the ballot-box or any other way the slightest discretion or liberty of choice in deciding what their State should or should not do. After the secret passage of the secession ordinance, the disunion leaders devoted themselves to the raising of troops, marshaling them into the Confederate service, and, without form or pretext of law, levied monstrous taxes for their support. A general system of terrorism was inaugurated, and by the machinery of mobs and vigilance committees, dextrously worked, they expelled by night and day thousands of bold and true Union men from all parts of the State. Though the most violent denunciations were directed against Senator JOHNSON, and every villainous means used to stir up the people against him. JOHNSON fearlessly proceeded to Tennessee. At various points infuriated mobs gathered to reek their vengeance upon him; and it was only by the constant display of that prompt courage which has sustained him through life in every emergency, that he passed safely through all the dangers and menaces. His position was never uncertain, his words never dubious. At the East Tennessee Union Convention in May of 1861, as in the Senate six months previous and three months afterward—at all places where it was necessary—his trumpet-tones proclaimed the glory of the Union cause and the infamy of treason. After Bull Run, when the loyal States were staggering under the effects of that disaster, the voice of Senator JOHNSON again rose in tones of hope—re-nerving the people for the struggle, and raising them to the greatness of the occasion. As, by the close of the year, the rebels had almost complete control of Tennessee, Senator JOHNSON went to Kentucky to render assistance to the thousands of refugees from his own State, and to aid in the raising of troops for the defence of the Government. In both these labors he achieved great success; and in March, 1862, President LINCOLN nominated, and the Senate confirmed, Senator JOHNSON as Military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Our army by that time having marched southward, and taken possession of the capital of the State, Senator JOHNSON at once assumed the arduous and perplexing duties of his office at Nashville, and proceeded to organize a provisional government for the State. The rebels were bitter against the cause he represented, and especially against him personally; but, though almost without support, sympathy or encouragement, though compelled to uphold the State authority by his single hand, he shrank from no responsibility, and was appalled by no threats, but went steadily forward in the discharge of his duties. Through all the fortunes of war and battle and internal strife to which Nashville was for two years subjected, this man never flinched, never abated a jot of heart or hope.

The National Union Convention that assembled in Baltimore in June, 1864, found Gov. JOHNSON in the quiet but active discharge of those duties at Nashville. So far as the nomination of President is concerned, the duties of this Convention were merely formal; for the people had decided upon Mr. LINCOLN in advance as their candidate. But in regard to the candidate of Vice-President, there was no such fixedness of sentiment. Some favored Mr. HAMLIN, some Mr. DICKINSON, and the divisions and votes took a very wide range. At the first meeting of the New-York delegation in Baltimore, the subject was canvassed in a cursory manner, and an informal ballot gave 28 votes for HAMLIN, as against 30 for all other candidates. At the next meeting, next day, the canvass was more animated, and the various candidates were urged with considerable warmth. Finally, says Mr. SAVAGE, after some remarks in favor of the nomination of a War Democrat from one of the Border States, "Mr. RAYMOND (who was one of the delegates at large from the State of New-York) nominated ANDREW JOHNSON as a War Democrat and as a man to whom, more than any other one person not in the Government or in the army, the country was indebted for aid in putting down the rebellion, and as one who by his course in the Senate and in every public station he had been called to fill, had proved his claim to public confidence and favor." After some further discussion a formal ballot was taken, which, after some changes of votes, showed 30 for JOHNSON, as against 29 for the next highest candidate; and, continues the writer, it was resolved, upon Mr. RAYMOND's motion, that the vote just taken should be announced in Convention as the vote of New-York on the first ballot. Mr. SAVAGE then makes a statement as to the subsequent movements in this matter, which it is interesting now to peruse as bearing upon principles that are still under discussion in Congress.

"After the adjournment the outside canvass became very animated, Mr. DICKINSON's New-York friends being determined to overrule the action of the delegation and to make him the candidate. At one time it seemed almost certain that he would be the nominee, and various names of new men were suggested by different delegations. This led to a consultation among some of the New-York supporters of Mr. JOHNSON, who were further embarrassed by the fact that the delegation from Tennessee had not yet been admitted to the Convention, and the friends of Mr. DICKINSON were resolute in their purpose to exclude all the Border States, as having properly no representatives of the Union party. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, who was one of the delegates from Tennessee, was active and very influential in pressing the claims of his State to admission, and it was resolved by the delegates from New-York, who had voted for Mr. JOHNSON, to insist upon the admission of Tennessee and to stand by JOHNSON as their candidate.

At the opening of the session of the Convention, the Committee on Credentials reported against the admission of delegates from Tennessee, in conformity with the views presented by Hon. THAD. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, at the opening of the Convention. * * * The vote was taken amid great confusion, and at one time Mr. KING's motion was lost; but before any result was declared the struggle was renewed, and the result was described, with substantial accuracy as to the facts, though in a very unfair tone, in the New-York *Tribune* of the next day, which said:

'On the admission of Tennessee, she was rejected by decided and increasing majorities, until New-York gave her forty-four votes. The secesh applause was tremendous and instantly infectious. Ohio voted forty-two, and right off eight States that had voted nay, caved in and changed their votes.'

The delegates from Tennessee were thus admitted, and renewed with activity and zeal their canvass for Mr. JOHNSON. After the adoption of the platform and the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN for President, the ballot for Vice-President was called. Some of the New-York delegates called for a new canvass of the delegation, but, under the resolution of the previous day this was declined, and the vote of New-York announced as 32 for JOHNSON, 29 for DICKINSON, 6 for HAMLIN. The aggregate vote of the Convention gave JOHNSON 200, HAMLIN 145, DICKINSON 113; but before it was declared, Hon. S. CAMERON, after consultation with Mr. RAYMOND, of the New-York delegation, and with the assent of his own, announced that Pennsylvania, which had voted for HAMLIN, now cast her vote for JOHNSON. Other States followed the example, and the nomination was finally made unanimous.

New-York may well feel proud of her choice; and, in view of subsequent events, the delegates who so persistently recognized the Democratic element, as having powerfully aided to achieve peace and put down rebellion, deserve not only the thankful congratulations of the loyal States, but of those returning States which receive the benefits of President JOHNSON's wise and generous views on reorganization."

While the Presidential canvass was progressing, Gov. JOHNSON was arduously engaged in the work of reorganizing the State of Tennessee, and otherwise laboring and raising his voice in behalf of the cause of which he was now a chosen national representative. All that was necessary in these lines of duty was virtually completed, when, after the election, Vice-President JOHNSON moved from Nashville to Washington to enter upon his new sphere. In less than six weeks from his inauguration as Vice-President, the death of President LINCOLN elevated him to the Presidential Chair. The last battle of the great war had been fought; the rebellion was destroyed, and the labors of President JOHNSON now appertained entirely to the political reconstruction of the Union. How arduously, earnestly and patiently he has labored to this end during the last ten months is known to the whole country. In its characteristics and purposes the work has been perfectly in keeping with all the other important works of his life.

We have given this brief *resumé* of the incidents of a life not unfamiliar to the country, partly because of the circumstance that the present book is before us, and partly because President JOHNSON himself has alluded so frequently of late, in his various brief speeches, to his own past career, as furnishing the key to the policies and lines of action which he continues to uphold. His attachment to the Union is nothing new: look at his past record. His devotion to popular rights and liberal principles is nothing new: examine his career since first he entered into public life.

The most salient features in President JOHNSON, viewed broadly, are his strong nationality and his profound democracy of character. In these respects there has been no variation nor shadow of a change. For no cause, and under no circumstances, and in no adversities of fortune, will he resign the constitutional unity of America. In the Senate and on the battle field, in the jaws of death and under the shadow of despair, he will struggle for it, and nothing short of the irresistible fiat of Omnipotence could compel him to sever his fortunes from those of the Union. The other characteristic of intrinsic democracy had its origin with his being and history; and in all the positions of life, whatever might be their importance, honor, or dignity, he has been true to this last element in the analysis of his nature. Along with the sense of justice which he possesses, they are the grandest elements that could meet in the character of an American Republican President.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 17, 1866.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	104⅝	200 N. Y. Central	93⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '62	[illegible]	7,500 do	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '64	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
10,000 N. Y. 7s, Bounty Loan	[illegible]	2,800 do	[illegible]
11,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series	100	100 do	[illegible]
300 do....small	99½	100 do	[illegible]
200 do...Sec. Ser.	99⅝	300 Erie R.	83
700 do	99¾	100 do	83⅛
6,000 do	100	100 do...2d call	83
5,000 do...Third Ser.	99⅝	100 Erie R. Pref	91
6,000 do...2d call	99⅝	100 Hud. R. R.	106½
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	93	200 do	106⅝
5,000 Virginia 6s	65	100 do	106
5,000 N. Car. 6s	82	100 do...2d call.b30	106¾
10,000 Missouri 6s	73⅜	1000 Reading R.	100⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	72½	500 do...s10	100⅝
1,000 do	72½	200 Mich. Cen. R.	103½
3,200 O. & M. Cer.	25¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅜
10,000 do...b30	26¼	1100 do	78⅜
10,000 do...b30	26¼	100 do	78
20,000 do	26⅜	100 do...s10	77
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	300 do...2d call	78⅜
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. Bs	101	1000 Cleve. & Pitts.	79¾
31,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	99⅝	200 do...s10	79⅝
4,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	98	600 do	78⅝
75 Phenix Bank	97	200 do...2d call	77
12 Market Bank	108	400 Chi. & N. W.	27⅝
10 Manuf. Mer. Bank	102	500 do	27½
100 Fourth N. Bk	98	200 do	27⅜
200 Canton Co	47½	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	54¾
100 do	47½	100 do	54½
100 Central Coal	48	100 do	54¼
200 do	48½	100 do	54¾
100 do	48½	200 do...b30	54¾
800 Cum. Coal Pr.	44½	400 Cleve. & Tol.	108
300 do	44½	400 Chi. & R. I.	108⅝
100 do...2d call	44½	10 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	91
100 Cen. Am. Tran. Co.	18	50 Morris & Essex	90
50 West. U. Teleg'h	63	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	32
100 do	62½	300 Pitts., F. W. & C.	93¼
500 Mariposa Pref.	18¾	700 do	93⅝
100 T. H. & Alt.	33⅝	400 do	93
100 T. H. & Alt. Pr.	62	300 do	92¾
9 Mil. & St. Paul	42	400 Chic. & Alton	99
		300 Chi. & Alt. Pr.	99⅜

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	73⅛	200 N. Y. Central..b30	93⅝
500 West. Union T.	61½	200 Clev. & Tol.	108
100 Mariposa Pref.	18½	100 Mich. S. & N. I...b3	78⅜
100 do	18⅜	500 do	78⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.	106½	100 Chic. & R. I.	108⅝
100 do...s30	106	200 do	108½
100 Cleve. & Pitts.	78¼	200 do...s30	108⅛
100 do	78⅝	65 P., F. W. & C.	92⅝
100 do	78⅜		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

13,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	103⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R.	103½
90,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	104	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	78⅝
11,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s...C	90⅝	100 Chi. & N. W.	27½
2,000 Cal. 7s	108	300 M. So. & N. I.	78⅝
6,000 Amer. Gold	130	200 do...2d call	78⅛
100 Canton Co.	47½	100 Chi. & N. W. P. b10	54⅝
300 do	47½	300 Chi. & R. I.	108⅝
100 Mariposa Min.	12½	200 do	108⅝
600 Cum. Coal Pr.	45¼	200 do...s30	108⅛
100 do...2d call	45¼	100 do..2d call.s30	108
100 Union Trust Co.	90	100 do	108⅝
84 West. U. Tel.	61	100 do...b30	108⅝
50 do	61½	100 P. F. W. & C.	92⅝
200 Mariposa Pref.	18¾	600 do	92⅝
100 N. Y. Cen.	93½	1000 do	92½
100 Hudson River	106½	100 do...2d call	92⅝
800 Reading R.	100⅝	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	33

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Cumb. Coal...s3	44½	1800 M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅝
800 New-York Cen.	93⅝	600 do...s3	78⅜
100 do...c	93⅝	400 do...c	78⅜
900 do...b2	93¾	1000 do...b3	78¾
1000 do...b3	93½	200 do	78⅝
200 do...c	93⅜	1000 Cleve. & Pitts.	79¼
200 do	93⅜	200 do...s3	79⅛
1300 do...s3	93⅛	1100 do	79
100 Erie Railroad	83⅜	1000 do...s60	77⅝
200 do	83⅜	300 do...b3	79⅜
500 do...b3	83⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.	27⅝
1000 do...s3	83⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	54⅞
500 do	83⅜	300 do...s3	54⅜
1000 Reading R.	100⅝	400 do...b3	54⅜
400 do...b3	100½	100 do...b10	54⅝
200 do...c	100⅝	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	93⅛
400 do...c	100⅝	2100 do...s3	93
300 Hud. Riv. R.	105⅛	1100 do	93
200 do...s30	105⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	25¼	200 Mich. S. & N. I...s3	78⅜
1100 Schuylkill Coal	15½	1400 do	78⅜
100 do...b3	15⅛	200 do...b3	78⅜
200 do	15⅛	350 do...s3	78⅛
400 Mariposa Pr.	18¼	100 do...c	78⅛
400 New-York Cen.	93½	2200 do...b3	78⅜
1100 do	93½	200 Clev. & Pitts...s3	78⅞
200 do...c	93¼	200 do...s3	78⅞
200 do...s3	93¼	200 do	79
100 do...b3	93½	200 Chic. & R. I.	108½
700 Erie R.	83	200 do	108⅝
300 do...b3	83	800 Chic. & N. W.	27½
1900 do...s3	82⅞	500 C. & N. W. P.	54⅛
800 Reading R.	100½	200 do	54⅜
200 do...s3	100¼	200 do...s3	54¼
200 do	100⅝	700 P., Ft. W. & C.	92⅝
200 do...s3	100⅝	300 do...s3	92⅝
100 Ill. Central R.	118		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen...s3	92⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅛
200 do	92⅞	300 do	78⅜
500 do...b3	92⅞	1200 do...s3	78⅛
700 do...s3	92⅞	1100 do	78⅜
300 do...s5	92⅞	800 do...b3	78⅝
200 do	92⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts...s3	78⅞
100 Erie R.	82⅞	700 do...b3	78⅜
100 do...b3	82⅞	2800 do	78½
800 do...s3	82⅝	100 do...s5	78⅝
700 do	82⅝	1000 do...b30	78⅝
100 do...s10	82⅝	400 do...s3	78⅛
200 do...s10	82⅞	500 do...s5	78⅛
200 do...s10	82⅞	500 do...s30	78⅛
400 do...s3	82⅝	100 Chic. & N. W...s3	27⅝
100 Hud. R. R...s30	105⅞	300 do	27⅝
500 Reading R...s30	100	200 do	27½
200 do	100⅝	300 do...s3	28⅛
200 Chic. & N. W. P.	54⅝	100 do...b3	27⅛

MONDAY, March 19—A. M.

The Trade of the week past continued irregular in the sales and prices of Dry Goods from Store and through the Auction Rooms, but there was more business, in the main, than the week before. The price of Gold was moderately steady to Saturday afternoon, when the disposition in the Gold Room became quite general again to sell for a further decline. It was different early in the day, as a number of parties bought largely on the supposition that the temporary defeat of the Funding Bill in the House of Representatives on Friday night would make a stiffer market. But this calculation was upset by the increased abundance and declining rates of Foreign Exchange.

We have never apprehended any violent effects, either way, by the final defeat or passage of the Funding Bill by Congress. The new authority asked for by the Secretary is entirely prospective. If defeated, he has ample power under existing laws to fund the Interest-bearing Treasury paper of the Government, and to retire, as his surplus revenues from month to month will allow, as much of the greenback circulation bearing no interest as the condition of the currency and foreign exchanges may seem to render advisable. And, if the bill should pass, we have no doubt that Mr. MCCULLOCH will make the old greenbacks, which the people are more than willing to carry free of interest to the Treasury, the last object of funding or contraction, especially as several of the ablest friends of the bill in the House have suggested this course.

On the test question on Friday night, the vote was 66 in favor to 68 against the passage of the act, *forty-nine members of the House being absent or not voting.* In the full House of 184 members—including the Speaker, who votes only in case of a tie or where his voice would determine the result—27 additional votes to the 66 on Friday would carry the bill, or 24 additional to the 68 negatives would defeat it. We have no doubt the House will be nearly, if not quite full to-day, and but for the apprehension among some of the members that the enlarged powers asked for by Mr. MCCULLOCH might hereafter be abused by less prudent or less trustworthy successors, the bill would assuredly pass in its present form. As it is, a *proviso* may possibly have to be added in regard to the old Greenbacks, in order to get the measure through both Houses. The bill has gained strength in the House of Representatives since the unseemly attack of Mr. FREEMAN CLARKE on the Secretary.

The Import and Export movements of the week both fell off, as compared with the large entries and clearances of the week before. But for the first time in three weeks the withdrawals of Foreign Dry Goods from Bond were heavier than the new entries into Bond, and the Customs Duties of the week increased to nearly two and a half millions. We look for a much larger Export return the present week, as the clearances of Cotton both to France and England are heavy, though making as yet little or no impression on the stock of Cotton at this port.

Money is down to 5@6 per cent. on Wall-street, Exchange on London down to 107¼@107⅜ ⅌ cent., and the Stock Exchange firm and upward, both for Governments and the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,809,878, against the total entries of $3,107,864 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,669,361 against $3,672,860 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $236,671 against $108,157 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,464,550. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,639 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,202.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	[illegible]	Jan. 27	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Feb. 3	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Feb. 10	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Feb. 17	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 24	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	March 3	[illegible]
Jan. 6	[illegible]	March 10	[illegible]
Jan. 13	[illegible]	March 17	[illegible]
Jan. 20	[illegible]		
Total to date since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time last year			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to January 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	[illegible]	Jan. 24	[illegible]
August	14,688,077	Jan. 31	3,449,476
September	[illegible]	Feb. 7	[illegible]
October	21,372,335	Feb. 14	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 21	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	Feb. 28	[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	March 7	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	March 14	[illegible]
Total to date since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time last year			[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			[illegible]
Gold, March 17, 1865			[illegible] ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 15, 1866			[illegible] ⅌ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	[illegible]	Jan. 27	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Feb. 3	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Feb. 10	493,409
October	[illegible]	Feb. 17	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 24	580,195
December	[illegible]	March 3	75,453
Jan. 6	[illegible]	March 10	556,294
Jan. 13	[illegible]	March 17	236,671
Jan. 20	[illegible]		
Total to date, since July 1			$17,312,442
Against same time last year			[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			[illegible]

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,[illegible]	December	$2,518,[illegible]
August	1,661,[illegible]	January	2,364,[illegible]
September	2,027,144	February	2,633,[illegible]
October	2,479,687	March 5	1,480,[illegible]
November	1,962,673	March 13	1,425,553
Total to date, since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time last year			11,794,011
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The Customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,120,409	August	454,575
September	[illegible]	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,460	October	5,886,809
November	10,130,931	November	4,243,786
December	[illegible]	December	2,783,684
January	12,480,805	January	5,738,636
February	12,018,[illegible]	February	430,009
March 3	1,480,991	March 3	1,183,343
March 10	2,237,489	March 10	862,712
March 17	2,464,550	March 17	328,593
Total	$96,446,614	Total	$31,783,058

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	132½@129⅝
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 5-20 years	103@103⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40 years	90⅝@91
New-York Central	91⅞@93¾
New-York and Erie	82⅞@83⅜
Rock Island	107⅛@108⅝
Michigan Southern	75⅞@79⅝
Michigan Central	103@103
Illinois Central	115@119@117½
Hudson River	103⅝@106⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	75⅞@79⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	90@93⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	25⅞@27⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	40½@40⅝
Mariposa Gold	11⅝@12½
Cumberland	42@45
Reading	97⅞@101⅞@100⅝
Northwestern Preferred	52⅛@54⅞
Canton Land Co.	43¾@49@47
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	24½@25¾

On the opening of business on Saturday there was a disposition to buy Gold on the adverse vote of Friday night against the Funding Bill. Considerable transactions were made at 130⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent., or about ⅛ ⅌ cent. advance on the closing sales of the day before. But as the dealings of the forenoon progressed, and the abundant supply and the extreme weakness for the day's steamers of Foreign Exchange began to be more generally appreciated, the price fell back to 130⅛@130, and then fell to 129⅝ ⅌ cent. Standard Bills on London were done at 107⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amount to $2,464,550. The Export for the day's steamers and for the week $236,671, chiefly Gold and Silver bars. The amount of the Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury for the week is $328,593, and the receipts from California $1,425,553. Altogether the Gold Market and Gold and Exchange movements of the week point to easier if not declining rates, irrespective of the Funding Bill in Congress. It seems manifest, as remarked some days ago, that the increasing popular confidence is such in the Public Credit that the Greenback Legal Tenders will appreciate and Gold settle down without reference to the question of contracting the Currency. The Gold speculation, intrinsically, has not been so weak as at present since the movement which immediately followed the victory at Gettysburg in 1863. At one time in May of last year the price was as low, but there was really less confidence that it would continue down. Of course this feeling, in the last few days, is owing, in part to the look of the Foreign Exchanges and the heavy stocks of Cotton here and at the South to go to Europe in rapid settlement of our recent importations.

The Government Stocks had a further advance of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the 5-20s, while Friday's rise in all the 7.30 ⅌ cents. was supported. In the Railway movement there was a very heavy business in New-York Central, early in the day, 18,000 or 20,000 shares at higher figures, in good part it was subsequently ascertained, to settle up outstanding *short* contracts made at cheaper rates. The telegraphic advice of a large fire in the depot of the Company at Buffalo, caused a weaker demand. The other New-York and Western Roads were fairly supported at about Friday's last sales; Michigan Southern and Rock Island rather firmer, and Erie partially neglected. At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91	91	Missouri 6s	72	72½
U. S. 5-20s	102¾	103⅞	Northwest	27	27⅜
U. S. 7.30s	100	100	N. West Pref.	54	54⅜
N. Y. Central	92⅞	93⅛	Rock Island	108	108⅛
Erie	83⅜	82⅞	Fort Wayne	92⅝	92⅝
Hudson	106	106	Cumb'land Coal	43⅜	45
Reading	100⅛	100⅛	Quicksilver	40⅜	40⅜
Mich. Southern	77⅞	78⅛	Mariposa	12	12⅝
Illinois Central	118	117⅝	Canton	47	47
Pittsburgh	78⅜	79⅝	Ohio Certificates	25¼	23⅝
Prairie du Chien	98	98	American Gold	130	129⅝
Tennessee 6s	88⅛	88⅛	Bills on London	108	107⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of Republic	109
Merchants'	111½	Bank of N. America	106
America	137	Hanover	108
Phoenix	96	Irving	110
North River	120	Metropolitan	120
Tradesmen's	130	Market	108
Seventh Ward	105	Nassau	107
State of New York	105	Shoe and Leather	105
Commerce	105	Corn Exchange	112
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.	107	Continental	95
Broadway	213	New-York County	140
Ocean	95	Importers' & Traders'	107
American Exchange	111	Manufac. & Merch'ts	102
Pacific	165	Fourth National	97½
Chatham	133	Ninth National	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101½	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70
Erie 1st M., '68	99	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	93
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d. S.F. '85	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d	91
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d	90
Harlem 3d mort.	94	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70
Mich. C. nw 1st M. 8s '82	110	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	96
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	72	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	71
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	108	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84
Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	96		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $667,701 87; for Customs, $299,000; Coin Certificates, $35,400; on account of Loan, $312,145. Payments, $892,803. Balance, $[illegible],111,916 88.

The annual reports of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company were made to, and examined by the Board of Directors at the Transfer Agency in this city last week, preliminary to the general meeting of the Shareholders at Pittsburg on the 21st inst. The operations of the year 1865 compared with 1864 as follows:

	1865.	1864.
Gross traffic	$8,489,000	$7,120,455
At an expense of	5,205,000	4,101,[illegible]
Net earnings	$3,284,000	$3,018,[illegible]
New Stock at par	1,122,100	1,747,300
Old Income balance	189,737	97,665
From C. & Pitt'b'g road	[illegible]	[illegible]
From lease to Baeder & Co.	34,000	
Total means of year	$4,629,137	$4,902,[illegible]
New construction	$2,010,000	$2,702,741
Ackron Branch		179,829
Interest on debt	901,485	990,002
Sinking Fund	104,100	104,100
Ten per cent. dividends	902,282	735,048
To C. & Pitt'b'g Road	342,000	
Total outgo	$4,258,867	$4,712,720
Surplus to new year	$370,270	$189,737

The amount applied to new construction and equipment out of the net earnings of the year, over and above the sales of new stock as per arrangement of 1864, is $887,900, and, carried to surplus, $180,563—making over a million of dollars earned in excess of the 10 ⅌ cent. in cash paid to the Stockholders, and another million for interest and findings fund to the Bondholders. The application of earnings to the extension of the Road, and the increase of equipment and station property, since 1862, has been as follows:

Entire improvements and additions		$7,312,000
Derived from new capital		2,869,400
Derived from net earnings		$4,442,600
To wit:		
In 1862-3	$2,598,259	
In 1864	956,441*	
In 1865	887,900*	$4,442,600

*After 10 ⅌ cent. cash to Stockholders.

The following note from the General Superintendent of the Road accounts for part of the falling off in the traffic of last month:

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

J. D. F. LANIER, Esq.: You will observe from report of February a large falling off in receipts. I deem it important that you should fully understand the cause of this large decrease. 1. Owing to the loss of a bridge by flood on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, we had but a few days' business with that Company during the month. 2. We lost five days' entire business from Chicago on account of the snow and extreme cold weather. The above causes during the month, I estimate, reduced our receipts from $75,000 to $100,000.

Yours truly,
J. H. McCULLOUGH.

From the 1st to the 10th March inst., the balances in the United States Treasury, subject to the draft of the United States Treasurer, increased as follows, according to the statement communicated by the Secretary to the House of Representatives on Saturday:

	March 1.	March 10.
In Gold Coin	$55,736,192	$57,799,921
In Currency	60,282,767	65,623,964
Total subject to draft	$116,018,959	$123,423,885
In National Banks		21,780,358
In Treasury Office		$101,643,527

These increasing cash balances foreshadow an early reduction of the interest on the outstanding $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 of 6 ⅌ cent. certificates of deposit in currency, if not the paying off the $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 Greenback 5 ⅌ cent. special certificates held, as on instant demand, by the New-York and Boston Clearing-house Associated Banks. This last arrangement *was not originated* by Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH, or Assistant Secretary VAN DYCK, and both, we doubt not, are satisfied by this time, that such financiering is wholly one-sided and (for the Government) improvident. The Greenbacks held in reserve to pay these instant demands are of no possible use to the Treasury, while the interest paid to the Associated Banks, for the privilege of locking them, is about two millions per annum. But worse than this, in one sense, is the discrimination which the Government is thus made indirectly to sanction between Greenbacks and National Bank Notes in the settlements or adjustment of balances between the Banks, not recognized in their dealings with the public or the Treasury, and expressly done away with by law, in the receipts and disbursements of Currency by the Government. The Clearing Houses have authority to claim 25 ⅌ cent. in Legal Tender from the debtor to the creditor Banks, but beyond this the present rule of claiming the whole in Legal Tender, is wholly arbitrary, and is only kept up because the Treasury has agreed to lock up Legal Tenders and to pay 5 ⅌ cent. interest in place of receiving the thanks of the Clearing Houses for the trouble and responsibility of substituting Certificates on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS IS called to the auction sale of 32 lots of land, comprising the entire block bounded by Madison and 4th-av., 57th and 58th-sts., to be made on Monday, March 19th, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers. The above property is a part of the estate of the late John Mason, and the sale affords a rare opportunity for capitalists to purchase property from original owners. There will be sold at the same time about 50 lots on 2d-av., Avenues A and B and 82d-st., being part of the same estate. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 17, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 3 bbls. Ashes, 5,003 bbls. Flour, 572 bbls. and 3,147 bags Corn Meal, 7,350 bushels Corn, 2,900 bushels Oats, 1,095 bbls. Pork, 740 pkgs. Cut Meats, 797 pkgs. Lard, 410 pkgs. Beef, and 258 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive. Pots, $7 50@$7 75; Pearls nominal.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy. Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22½c.; Rio at 16½c.@20c.; and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and tending downward. Middlings 40c.@42c., chiefly at 40c.@41c., ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,800 bales. The receipts at this port since March 1 have been 32,283 bales, making 201,275 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 643,149 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The export from this port since Tuesday last has been 9,084 bales, making 34,219 bales since March 1, 1866, and 300,900 since Sept. 1, 1865. The week's business in this market, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA review thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, and under the influence of the downward tendency of gold, prices have ruled lower than at any time since 10th of April, 1865, when Middling Cotton sold in our market for 33 cents, with gold at 144. Cotton follows gold very closely, and the rates of exchange and the advices from Liverpool, regulated the prices in our market. Most of the sales are for export or on spinners' account, but little being taken on speculation. Offers are made to sell for April delivery at 41c. for average Middling Uplands. The Cotton Goods Market is quiet, and prices have again slightly declined. Standards 25c.@25½c.; fine Bleached Goods very firm, the stock of these goods being entirely sold out." The estimated stock in the market is 230,000 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices:* Brown Sheetings—Stark A, 25c.; Stark M, 23c.; Stark O, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—Forrestdale, 35c.; Dwight, 36 inch., 31c.; Dwight, 31 inch., 27c.; Columbia, 24c. Prints—Merrimac A, 2c.; Merrimac D., 20c.; Dunnell, 17½c.; Freeman, 15c. Delaines—Armures, 25c.; Hamilton, 22½c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 25c.; Hartford, 21½c. Cambrics—Washington, 20c.; Portland, 15c. Silecias—Wassapequa, 37½c.; Indian Orchard, 27½c. Brown Drills—Stark A, 25c.; Winthrop, 23c. Canton Flannels—Waumkeag, 30c.; Nashua, 27c. Ticks—Hampden CC, 35c.; Hampden DD, 32½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradtley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 12; Empress Trail, $1 25; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I. X. L. prices unchanged. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange: Boston—No material change in values; fair rates for the week. Philadelphia—Trade slow, with prospects of a good business next week; jobbers have been selling a few goods. Providence—Market quiet, without change. Baltimore—Market quiet; no change in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been very dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last 4,850 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 30; common to choice Extra State at $7 30@$8 25, chiefly at $7 40@$7 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 30@$8 80 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 50
Extra State	7 30	@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 45	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 30	@ 8 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 85	@12 00
Extra Genesee	9 30	@12 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 75	@15 50

Southern Flour is inactive. Sales since our last 300 bbls., in lots, at $8 70@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 40@$11 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, and inactive, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy at $3 50@$3 65 for Western, $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected to-day. A lot of choice No. 1 Milwaukee was reported sold at $1 79@$1 80 ⅌ bushel, in store, but we could not trace the report to an authentic source. Corn has been in less demand, and on the decline. Sales, since our last, 75,000 bushels, at 71c.@74c. for unsound, and 74c.@78c., chiefly at 74c.@77c., in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue heavy, including State at 54c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 48c.@51c.; old Western at 51c.@53c.; new Western at 35c.@43c.; Canada at 53c.@54c., ⅌ bushel, with a limited inquiry at these figures. Barley has been moderately sought after; sales, 9,000 bushels Canada West at $1 14½c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Rye.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at 90c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy to-day, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been [illegible] hides; sales [illegible] hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDERSHEIM, 7,100 Buenos Ayres, [illegible] lbs., [illegible], gold, usual selection; 1,500 Montevideo, 21½ lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 4,[illegible] Rio Grande, part to arrive, [illegible] lbs., 16½c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 California, 21@22 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 New-Orleans, 25 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Texas, 24 lbs., on private terms; 500 Wet salted Texas, 50 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 60@70 lbs., 10½c.@11c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Slaughter Ox, 70@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 261,400 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 227,800,) 2,500 Wet Salted do., and 350 bales East India hides. The stock on hand consists of 66,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 32,000 California; 19,000 Rio Grande; 64,000 Orinoco; 7,000 Porto Cabello; 15,500 Aspinwall and San Juan; 2,500 Honduras, &c.; 4,500 Tampico and Matamoras; 3,800 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 1,500 Maracaibo; 1,500 Savanilla, &c.; 500 Bahia and Pernambuco; 2,500 Para and Maranham; 18,000 Texas; 23,000 African Kips; 350 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 2,500 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: "A fair business has been done in Hemlock Sole during the week, the sales fully absorbing the receipts from the tanneries, which have been quite large for the season, footing up nearly 55,000 Sides. Prices have declined about ½c. on all descriptions, though in some instances a greater concession has been made to close out invoices, and our annexed figures show the range for fair and prime parcels. Superior plump Leather of all kinds is very scarce, and the stock, small in the aggregate, is mainly composed of ordinary parcels of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande-Oak Sole is in meagre request, except for prime lots, which are scarce, and sell readily at outside rates. Rough Upper continues dull of sale, and quotations are entirely nominal. We quote SOLE: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 23c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash, ⅌ lb."

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 16; Porto Rico at 60c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@48c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@92½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Resin at $3 75@$16 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 38@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 70@$1 85; Red Oil at 80c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@$1 35 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand, closing at 25c.@26c. for Crude; 38c.@41c. for Refined in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, opening at firmer prices, but closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $26 31@$26 50 for new Mess, closing at $26 31, regular; $26@$26 25 for small lots one year old Mess; $27 for new do., and $21 12½@$21 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,200 bbls. new Mess, April and May delivery, sellers' option, at $26 50@$26 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 450 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request, including Cumberland Cut at 14¾c.@15c.; Short Rib at 15⅝c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15½c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 17c.@18c. ⅌ lb.; sales 1,450 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in better demand at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in request and buoyant; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand and steady at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet; sales 250 tcs. at $33 for Prime Mess, and $37 for India Mess. Beef Hams are quiet and heavy at $37@$38 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 25c.@42c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull at 16c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Deer are in demand, but are held above the views of buyers. No sales of moment transpired. The market for Goat continues inactive. Manufacturers, in view of the prevailing dullness of the morocco trade, manifest but little desire to operate, and buy only in small lots to supply pressing wants. The stock is made up chiefly of Vera Cruz held withdrawn from the market. Sales embrace about 10,000 Vera Cruz, slightly damaged, and 1,500 Tampico, on private terms. We quote Goat thus: Tampico, 60c.; Matamoros, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; ⅌ lb., in gold; Madras, 75c.@80c. each.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy. Sales since our last 360 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 350 boxes Havana, part 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 10½c.@11½c.; Refining at 10½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Refining Sugars are quiet at 13c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 47,000 lbs. at 16½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 140,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—There is less doing for home trade, and but little inquiry for export. Sales 78 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@21c., and 121 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at $2 28 ⅌ gallon. Sales 150 bbls.

WOOL—Has been sparingly sought after by manufacturers at easier and declining prices. Sales since our last include 130,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 45c.@75c.; 43,000 lbs. do. pulled at 45c.@67c.; 16,000 lbs. Texas at 25c.@32c.; 15,000 lbs. California at 32½c.; 102,000 lbs. Mestiza, part at 34c.; and 175 bales other foreign, including Cape at 37½c.@38c. ⅌ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "sales of domestic for the week foot up some 450,000 lbs., at a range of 45c.@75c. for fleece, and 40c.@70c. for the various grades of pulled. Included are lots of low and medium Western fleece at 45c.@55c.; fine do. at 50c.@60c.; medium Ohio at 58c.@63c.; fine do. at 65c.@68c.; and choice lots do., as well as Pennsylvania and West Virginia, at 70c.@75c., including picklock. Nothing of consequence done in Canada or Pacific Wools. Foreign descriptions have been unsettled by the decline in gold, and the new clip of South American, especially, is offering at materially reduced rates. We quote Mestiza plenty and dull at 28c.@37c. Cape is scarce and nominal at a range of 35c.@42c."

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, with 499 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool the engagements included 200 bales Cotton (by steamer) at ⅜d. ⅌ lb., and 35,000 bushels of Corn at 5½d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 50 tons Cedar, 80 boxes Bacon, and 300 tons of Oil Cake at 20s. ⅌ ton; and a brig, with Corn at 5s. 9d. per quarter. For Havre, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 550 tons Mahogany at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

RICHARD T. PARMLEE, of No. 175 Forsyth-street, while passing through Willett-street at a late hour on Saturday night, on his way home, was assaulted by three men, who knocked him down and rifled his pockets of a watch, a pocket-book and an eye-glass, of the aggregate value of $42 50. While undergoing this treatment PARMLEE called for help, when Officer GODFREY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, ran up and arrested one of the assailants. The prisoner gave the name of MICHAEL ALWELL, and the watch of Mr. PARMLEE was found in his possession. The accused was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. ALWELL is 19 years of age, and a native of this City.

THE KNIFE.

While in a porterhouse in Delancy-street, on Saturday night, PATRICK MURPHY and MATHEW FINNEGAN quarrelled about some trifling matter. During the dispute, as alleged, FINNEGAN drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the neck, inflicting a severe wound. FINNEGAN was arrested by Officer GASTLIN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and remanded for trial in default of $1,500. MURPHY was removed to his residence, No. 235 Delancey-street.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

Officer WOOD, of the Tenth Precinct, while on duty on Saturday night near the corner of Stanton and Christie streets, saw PHILIP STARK, aged 13 years, moving about among a crowd of women who were making purchases at a grocery near by, and otherwise acting in a suspicious manner. As the boy turned to leave the throng he was arrested by the policeman, who found in his possession a portemonnaie containing $5 10, which he had just taken from the pocket of Mrs. JOSEPHINE VERDEMAR, residing at No. 141 Spring-street. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BURGLARS IN A PAWN-SHOP.

A burglarious entrance was effected during Saturday night to the premises No. 185 Grand-st., occupied by DAVID JOHNSON, as a pawn-shop. The burglars broke off the padlock on the door, and carried off two dozen kid gloves, valued at $35. Officer CAMPBELL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, saw them leaving the premises and gave chase, succeeding in arresting JOHN CLUFF, while the others made good their escape with the plunder. The prisoner was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of bail. CLUFF is [illegible] years of age.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A quarrel occurred during Saturday night between Anthony Long and Michael Manning, at No. 85 Park-street. During the altercation Long stabbed Manning in the left arm, cutting the artery at the wrist. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital. His assailant was arrested by Officer McGuire, of

the Sixth Precinct, and he was remanded for examination.

SUSPECTED PICKPOCKETS.

Detective ELDER arrested JOHN KANE and BETS O'BRIEN in Chatham-street during Saturday afternoon, on suspicion of being pickpockets. While being conveyed to the Sixth Precinct KANE threw away a lady's brooch, which was recovered. On a subsequent search $142 in United States Treasury notes and State bank bills, $9 in United States fractional currency, a patent-lever gold watch, No. 34,224, four silver quarter-dollar pieces, and several other articles of minor value, were found in KANE's possession. Both the prisoners were held for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

BURGLARY IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

During the absence of Mrs. ELIZABETH McLEAN from her residence, No. 326 West Forty-third-street, on Saturday afternoon, the premises were entered by means of false keys. On her return Mrs. McLEAN met ROBERT JONES coming out with a bag on his shoulder. Supposing that a robbery had been committed, she ran up stairs, and on making search found that about $75 worth of wearing apparel had been carried off. Without giving an alarm Mrs. McLEAN followed JONES to the corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, where Officer CLARK, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested him, just as he was about entering the cars for Tremont. Eight skeleton keys and several pawn tickets were found in his possession, and the bag was found to contain the missing property. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

THE BRICKLAYERS' DEMANDS.—The bricklayers of Brooklyn decided to demand 50 cents per day additional to their present wages on April 2 next. At a recent meeting of the Society a rule was adopted that no Society-man should work where a non-society man was employed. A Committee was appointed at the solicitation of the Masters' Association, to consult with a similar Committee in regard to the eight-hour system and the rate of wages.

DRY GOODS.

NO MORE HIGH PRICES.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
will offer on Monday, March 19, 10,000 yards English and American prints, warranted fast colors, at 12½ cents per yard; sold last week at 25 cents; 5 cases yard-wide long cloths at 25 cents per yard; sold last week at 40 cents; 3,000 yards twilled and Russia crash at 12½ cents per yard. Great many other goods might be named at equally low prices. Call early and examine for yourselves.

LEGRAIN'S.
Just received, a full line of ladies' and gents'
ANGELE KID GLOVES,
single and double button, splendid Spring shades.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

REMOVED.
447. WINDOW SHADES, 447.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.,
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

LACE CURTAINS.
SWISS TAMBOURED,
SWISS APPLICATION, NEW STYLES,
NOTTINGHAM, 1866.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 749 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH, SCOTCH, BARNSLEY, FRENCH and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will offer at retail on
MONDAY, MARCH 19,
a large lot of
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET,
at the extremely low price of
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER YARD.
Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL BLACK CHANTILLY
D'AIGUILLE AND APPLIQUE
POINTS, ROTONDES,
VEILS, PARASOLS, &c.,
in new and elegant designs.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
ON
MONDAY, MARCH 19,
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
(Near Houston-st.)

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In addition to our large stock of NEW SILKS recently purchased, we will offer for sale,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 19,
two large invoices of BLACK SILKS, BLACK and WHITE CHECK SILKS, and PLAIN-COLORED SILKS, bought at auction at about gold cost, to which we desire to direct particular attention.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
PAISLEY, PALE INDIA SHAWLS,
in White and Scarlet Centres.
OPEN CENTRE PARIS CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
in New Patterns and Colorings.
RICH PARIS CASHMERE BROCHE SHAWLS,
Square and Long.
FANCY BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS,
PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE SHAWLS,
with Wool and Silk Fringes, Square and Long.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
OF THE CHOICEST STYLES,
including every novelty of BRITISH and FRENCH GOODS imported, together with an immense stock of medium-priced goods, purchased during the past week at auction.

FANCY MOHAIRS, neat designs, only 25c. per yard, cost about 40c. to import.
CHENE POPLINS, very handsome, only 33c. per yard, cost over 50c. to import.
FOULARD POPLINS, very choice goods, double fold, only 37½c., cost 70c. to import.
WHITE AND BUFF GROUND PURE MOHAIR POPLINS, double width, only 50c., cost nearly $1.
REAL FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS, only 37½c.
REAL FRENCH PRINTED PERCALES, only 37½c.
POPLIN ALPACAS, in delicate and beautiful Spring colors, just landed, from 45c. to 85c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
We have now in stock, splendid value in
SHIRTING AND SHEETING LINENS,
BLEACHED, HALF-BLEACHED AND BROWN TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, HUCKABUCKS AND TOWELS.
ALSO,
SATIN-DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, EN SUITE.
ALSO,
The best brands of Bleached and Unbleached Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Flannels.
ALSO,
SPRING CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, VERY CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION!!!
Ready to-day. New Spring Ribbons, Millinery Silks, Flowers, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, and everything new and desirable in Straw Bonnets, Hats and Bloomers.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
The largest stock of Straw Goods in this City.
Daily from auction, Ribbons, Silks, Millinery, Laces, &c, &c. From which we offer cut-lengths much cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Mark the address.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Entrance to the wholesale department No. 66 Allen-st.
Second floor, Straw Goods.
Third floor, Ribbons and Millinery Goods.
Fourth floor, Case Goods only.

"AND HERE WE GO, DOWN, DOWN, DOWN."
200 DOZEN DOLLAR KID GLOVES
closing at 50 cents a pair, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

DRESS GOODS.
2,000 YARDS POIL DE CHEVRES AT 20c. A YARD.
Fine French Gingham Lawns at 35 cents, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

PARASOLS—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S,
NEW STYLES PARASOLS, JUST IN, AT
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

THIRTY-SIX YARD PIECES BLACK ALPACA BRAID,
For $1 a piece. New lot and just in, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

GENTS' ENAMELED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTS' WHITE AND COLORED TIES.
GENTS' SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SCARFS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, cheap, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

GREAT BARGAIN.
The entire machinery of a first-class four-run flouring mill, including everything from the burr-stone to the flour-scales, made in most superb modern style, designed by one of the most skillful millwrights.
Apply immediately to the Turbine Waterwheel Office, No. 170 Broadway. GEO. TALLCOT.

TO GENTLEMEN.
A new stock of most desirable imported Spring goods, both plain and fancy, for garments to order at moderate prices. J. W. McKINLEY, merchant tailor, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—KID gloves only $1; real black kids, 90 cents; undressed kids, 75 cents; misses' kids, 50 cents; cloth from 25 cents. Cheap hosiery and under garments, at W. J. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 19,
IMPERIAL PARIS MADE SUITES,
FOR LADIES' WALKING COSTUME.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

SPRING GARMENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
ON
MONDAY, MARCH 19,
CLOTH AND SILK GARMENTS,
SUITABLE FOR
EARLY SPRING WEAR.
CANAL CORNER MERCER-ST.

1866. SPRING. 1866.
NOVELTIES AT RETAIL!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND FABRICS
IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
IN
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
DRESS GOODS.
PLAIN COLORED "POULT DE SOIES,"
TAFFETAS AND FAILLES,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, BRIDAL SATINS AND SILKS.
CLUNY LACE STRIPE AND
MEDALLION CHENE SILKS,
(THE RICHEST GOODS OFFERED THIS SEASON,)
CHECKED, STRIPED, FIGURED AND
CHENE SILKS.
IN RICH AND MEDIUM QUALITIES.
BLACK SILKS, SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES AND FRANCAIS,
OF ALL STANDARD MANUFACTURES,
IN MEDIUM, RICH AND EXTRA GRADES,
PLAIN AND CHENE
"PIMPS" AND FRENCH POPLINS,
PARIS ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
GRENADINE BAREGES, CHALLIES,
AND
PLAIN AND CHENE "YAK" CLOTHS.
MOURNING GOODS,
BOMBAZINES,
SILK AND SILK AND WORSTED GRENADINES,
ENGLISH CRAPES,
"POPLIN GRENADINES," (A New Article.)
FRENCH AND IRISH
POPLINS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, &c.
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES AND GENTS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
POINT AND BLACK THREAD LACES
IN COLLARS, SETS, POINTS, CAPES AND PARASOL COVERS.
WHITE AND BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS,
NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EDGINGS AND
INSERTINGS.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and BALBRIGGAN
HOSIERY,
KID, SILK AND CASTOR
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES,
PIQUES,
TWEEDS, &c.
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS,
CALICOES AND CAMBRICS,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR,
CASHMERE,
PAISLEY AND WOOL
SHAWLS, &c.,
AT AND UNDER PRESENT MARKET PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, Percales, Printed Linens, French and English Prints, French and Dublin Poplins, Alpacas, Printed Mohairs, Delaines, Bareges, Embroidered Silk Tissues, &c., &c., and every variety of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
At retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Large additions have been made to our upholstery department, and we are now prepared to execute orders in all its branches.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Brocatels, reps, printed lastings, chintzes, furniture coverings, damask, cornices, tassels, bands and fixtures of every kind,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Latest designs at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS FOR SPRING.
A full assortment at Retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY
SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR SPRING,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c., at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
A full assortment of UNDER CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., including the latest Spring novelties.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c., for Spring, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have bought much at late auction sales, and have reduced other goods to the SAME LOW RATES.
They invite attention to
SILKS in choice colors, at less than cost to import.
BLACK SILKS for dresses and mantles.
REAL IRISH POPLINS in all colors.
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS in black and colors.
GRAY, CHINE and STRIPED GOODS in new fabrics, for traveling.
ENGLISH BAREGES, new styles, good quality.
FRENCH and ENGLISH CALICOES.
CASSIMERES and CLOTHS for ladies' sacks.
RIBBONS of all kinds, and EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
MARSEILLES, PIQUE and BRILLIANTS, very cheap.
LINENS, TOWELINGS and other DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

GREAT CRASH IN SILKS
AT T. M. JAMES',
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.
Rich Plaid Spring Silks at $1 per yard, worth 12s. Superb black and white check Silks at $1 50 per yard, worth $2. Splendid lot of rich Taffeta Silks, in all colors, at $1 50 to $1 75 per yard. Also, real oil boiled black Silk for $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
Ladies will find these goods 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.
It is cheering to note the change when we have no old goods at high prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE POPULARIZED THE PRICES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRESS GOODS
IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
COMPRISING
THE LARGEST, RICHEST, AND
MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,
NOW IN THE CITY.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine.
Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—SPRING IMPORTATION.—A fine assortment of the latest and most elegant designs opening Monday, March 19. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st, third door below Amity.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
PRICES WAY DOWN.
FIVE CASES WET HOSIERY,
LADIES', GENTS' and MISSES', ALL QUALITIES.
LOT WET SHEETINGS.
LOT WET LINEN TOWELS.
LOT WET CALICOS.
LOT WET DRESS-GOODS.
WET JACONETS AND SWISS.
PANIC SALE.
GOOD BLEACHED MUSLINS, 18c.
HEAVY YARD-WIDE UNBLEACHED, 20c.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 20c.
DRESS GOODS, 10c., 12½c.
LOT ALPACAS, 15c.
25,000 YARDS DRESS-GOODS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
15,000 YARDS BLACK ALPACAS, 25c., 31c., 37½c.
12,000 YARDS POPLINS and CHALLIES, 18c., 25c.
CASE DRESS-BRILLIANTS,
CASE FRENCH JACONETS,
CASE GRENADINES, SILK FIGURE, 18c.
CASE ORGANDIES, SILK FIGURE, 25c.
CASE ENGLISH CALICOS.
CASE CURTAIN MUSLINS.
CASE FIGURED SWISSES.
LOT TABLE LINEN, 44c., 62½c., YARD.
LOT LINEN TOWELINGS, 10c., 15c., 20c., YARD.
LOT WHITE LINENS, 30c., 35c., YARD.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
18,000 PAIRS LADIES' HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
15,000 PAIRS MISSES' HOSE, 10c., 15c., 20c., 22c., 25c.
20,000 PAIRS GENT'S HALF HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
BARGAINS.
2,500 LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, 12½c., 15c. 18c., 20c.
3,000 LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, 25c., 28c., 31c., 37½c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
25,000 LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c.
30,000 LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c.
25,000 HEMSTITCH, 22c., 25c., 28c., 31c., 37½c.
15,000 LINEN, COLORED BORDERS, 20c., 25c.
200,000 GENT'S, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
15,000 YARDS NEEDLEWORK EDGES, 5c.
20,000 STRIPS WORK, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
15,000 STRIPS WORK, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c.
2,500 DOUBLE BANDS, 25c. to $4.
1,500 PIECES LACES, CHEAP.
1,200 PIECES LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS, 6¼c.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
20,000 YARDS RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. 20c.
15,000 YARDS RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c.
1,200 PIECES VELVETS, CHEAP.
OPENING 300 LOTS AUCTION GOODS
FROM LAST WEEK'S SALES.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.,
BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND STS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We have just received from auction, and per late steamers, a splendid stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS; some great novelties and SPLENDID BARGAINS.
N. B.—100 pieces finest ENGLISH MOURNING PRINTS at 20c. per yard; COLORADA, EMPRESS and CRAPE CLOTH at $8 and $10 per dress. HANDSOME GOODS, and very serviceable.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MOURNING BONNETS.
A very large and handsome stock of SPRING STYLES in every variety, now open for inspection. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, TAMISE CLOTH, BUSHIRE AND SPANISH CRAPES, CRAPE MARETZ, CHALLI CLOTH, TAMARTINES, GRENADINES AND GRENADINE BAREGES, FLORENTINES AND ARGENTINES, CRAPE VEILS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c., at prices to suit the most economical. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK ALPACAS—BLACK ALPACAS.
We offer a very superior make and finish, at 62½c., 75c., 87½c. and $1—PURE MOHAIR DEMI LUSTRE. Ladies requiring such goods should take a look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co's.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS.
OPENING WEEK.
Latest styles of ribbons, silks, laces, flowers, straw goods and trimmings, at wholesale.
IRA BEARD, No. 324 Canal-st.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open on TUESDAY next, March 20, imported Spring and Summer Millinery for 1866, comprising all the entirely new and elegant designs of the season.

E. MATHERS & CO., WILL HAVE AT their opening on TUESDAY, March 20, a large selection of imported French Bonnets from the leading houses in Paris. Also Round Hats, Summer Goods, &c. E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 Broadway.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF PARIS Spring and Summer bonnets and round hats will be opened on THURSDAY, March 22, at SIMMONS, No. 633 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, AN ELEGANT stone mansion, built in the English Tudor style, and three acres of land. The house is elegantly frescoed, in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements.
The garden and grounds are handsomely laid out, walks stoned and graveled.
A photograph can be seen by applying to
P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—225 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Raritan Valley, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from New-York City; dwelling house nearly new, farm and tenant-houses, with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—520 LOTS ON NEWTOWN CREEK, having 1,200 feet front on Flushing Railroad and Newtown Creek, suitable for dwellings and factories; accessible by water, and Brooklyn street-cars running near; price in blocks, $150 to $300 a lot, on easy terms, or together less. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steamboat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, TWO-STORY AND attic high-stoop brick house, lot 40 by 130 feet, only five minutes walk from railroad depot, on Warburton-av.; has gas throughout, is well built, slate roof; a very nice house, fine location, and an excellent opportunity if applied for immediately; price $7,000. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, consisting of a large stone flouring and custom mill, with six run of stone; a saw-mill, (both in good running order,) a good dwelling-house, a large barn, and three acres of land, well located, in Genesee County, Western New-York, near two lines of railroad. Title perfect. Address C. CARPENTER, Box No. 512, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house and lot on the north side of 36th-st., near Park-av.; house 25x65; lot 25x100; house built by days' work, with every modern improvement; ready for occupancy on 1st May. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 200 ACRES IN NEW-Jersey, about 20 miles from New-York; large and superior barn; good roomy house, with fine lawn in front; never-failing brook flowing through it; apple and pear orchards; soil excellent, and a superior farm. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL TWO-STORY BASE-ment house, newly furnished last October; has water, gas and heater; 25 minutes from Fulton-ferry via Myrtle-av. and Broadway cars; price, including furniture, $4,300, part on mortgage; southeast corner of Skillman and Willoughby-av., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., ONE HOUR from City Hall, New-York; trains every hour; one-quarter acre; excellent house of 11 rooms, fruits, &c.; beautiful location; in prime condition. Apply to J. HILTON, No. 307 East Broadway, between 10 and 3 o'clock. Price $3,600.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, with all the improvements, in 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 22x55; lot 98 feet 9 inches. Apply to W. P. ESTERBROOK, builder, No. 87 East 28th-st.

FARM FOR SALE—A HOME IN THE HIGH-lands, opposite West Point, containing about 60 acres, dwelling and buildings in complete repair. For particulars inquire of NEWMAN, ONDERDONK & CAPRON, No. 1,172 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RES-idence, one mile beyond East New-York, 2½-story modern cottage, marble mantels, heaters, &c., barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and five acres, with plenty of fruit and berries. B. D. ALLEN, 20 Broad-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment brick houses, high stoop, each about 22x40; lots half the block, Nos. 125 and 127 East 39th-st. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 80 East 23d-st., near Lexington-av.; all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply to HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., No. 29 William-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A MEDIUM-size, four-story brown-stone house, handsomely frescoed and in good order, with all the modern improvements. Possession given by April 10. Apply at No. 109 East 34th-st., on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, OF sixty acres, fine young peach orchard, 3,000 trees, apple orchard, fine growth of wood, good house and barn, good water. Apply to D. T. CONKLIN, corner of Smith and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, with the building, on Walker-st., near Church-st., 50x108. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES on Murray Hill and other locations for sale by
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

COTTAGE, STABLE AND ONE ACRE of ground at Inwood, near the depot; splendid view. Inquire of THOMAS VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale at Fort Washington, Inwood, Spuytenduyvil and Kingsbridge. Inquire of THOMAS VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSBRIDGE, ON THE HAR-lem, Kingsbridge Terrace, the residence of Geo. H. Peck, Esq., containing 13 acres. Inquire of THOMAS VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WATER FRONTS, about 13 lots, near Navy-yard, with good dock and front of about 140 feet. For particulars address Box No. 5,695 Post-office.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY—A LOT AND vault substantially built, in the finest part of the Cemetery, never been used, inclosed by an iron railing; for sale cheap. Apply at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 60.

WEST 25TH-ST., NO. 148, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. FOR SALE—First-class four-story English basement house, 18 feet 6 inches by 50 feet; lot 100. Inquire of WM. C. COLT, No. 125 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE BUILD-ing, suitable for a manufactory of any kind; 20-horse steam-engine, hoist, &c., on the premises. Apply to H. F. WHITE, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The beautiful summer residence of the late John Hopper, with 14 acres of land. The house is 30x40, has slate roof, 11 rooms and bath room, piazza on two sides 12 feet wide, commanding river and inland views unsurpassed; large carriage house and barn with slate roof, buildings all new, furniture sold if wanted; offered low to close the estate. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

RYE PROPERTY.
FOR SALE AT RYE, ten minutes' walk from the Port Chester Depot, a magnificent country residence, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country for more than 20 miles.
THE HOUSE is large and in complete order, and contains 18 rooms, laundry, pantries, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs and furnaces, and carpeted throughout with Brussels and three-ply carpets, laid down last year, and partly furnished.
OUTBUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience; large carriage-house, and stabling for 12 horses; hennery, piggery and sheds, &c., &c.—all newly painted.
THE GROUNDS are over 8 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape beds, shrubbery, graveled walks, summer-house, statuary, and fish-ponds, filled with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of the choicest kinds in great abundance.
A FINE KITCHEN GARDEN, of over one and a half acres, with hot-beds, greenhouse, grapery, and stocked with gooseberry, currant, blackberry and raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of strawberry plants.
A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence; the sea-bathing is excellent, and the situation unsurpassed for health. The sidewalks on the avenue, from the house to the depot, will be flagged this Spring, and gas introduced into the street.
For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, New-York.

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY:
Lot on Spring-st., near Mercer, 25x100.
Lot on Greene-st., near Houston, 100x100.
Lot on Greene-st., near Prince, 25x100.
Lot on Mercer-st., near Spring, 25x100.
Lot on Laurens-st., near Canal-st., 60x100.
Lot cor. of Broome and Prince sts., 25x100.
Lots on Spring-st., forming an L on Mercer-st., each lot 25x75.
All the above lots have buildings on them.
Also, a number of other desirable pieces of property.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm for sale, situated in Flatlands, L. I., and distant 7½ miles from Fulton Ferry. It contains 100 acres of land of very superior quality, and all under a high state of cultivation; the first premium for the best cultivated farm in the State has been awarded to this farm for three years; the lawn and grounds in connection with the house, together with the fruit and other gardens render this the most desirable location on Long Island; there is also an oyster pond lying on the south side of the farm, and connected with it where the Mill Pond oysters are cultivated in perfection; fish and every variety of sea food can at all proper seasons be had in abundance fresh from the waters. The location is perfectly healthy. For a full description of the farm see the report of the Committee of the American Institute, contained in their transactions for the year 1861. Mr. John W. Chambers, Secretary of the Farmers' Club, at the rooms of the American Institute, will furnish the report referred to. The whole or part of the premises will be sold. Apply to L. P. MORTON, No. 35 Wall-st., or E. H. KIMBALL, No. 49 Wall-st., who has owned and resided on the premises for the last 24 years.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 218 acres, 36 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access by the Long Island Railroad; 70 acres peach trees, in bearing; 20 acres apple trees; 50 acres wood-land; the balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at
COMBES & NIX'S,
No. 389 West Washington Market,
Between Fulton and Dey sts.
Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad; a good house on the place.
Apply as above.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—THE DWELLING and grounds belonging to the estate of the late A. W. Thayer, Esq., situated opposite the Mansion House in Northampton, Mass., are for sale. The place consists of about an acre of land, well supplied with apple and pear trees and smaller fruits, a never-failing well of excellent water, and a large old-fashioned two-story house. Situated in the midst of a beautiful village, commanding one of the finest views in the town, and having all the privacy of a country residence, with town conveniences, it is just the place for a family who wish to be comfortable. Possession given April 1, 1866. For terms, apply to A. P. PECK, Northampton, Mass., or JAS. B. THAYER, Esq., No. 4 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF THIS CITY.
LOCATION—On Pelham Neck, with grand and extensive views of Long Island Sound, &c.
HOUSE—House is large, 50 feet square, well finished and in complete order, with modern improvements.
GROUNDS—Consist of about 70 acres, beautifully and tastefully laid out.
OUTBUILDINGS—Numerous, consisting of stable, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c.
Price for all, including household furniture, $65,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FARM OF 28 ACRES, SITU-ated upon the outskirts, about 1 mile from the depot, and 2¾ miles from Broad-st., Newark; land in a most superior state of cultivation, well watered by spring, brooks and splendidly located; a small house and large garden, well stocked; outbuildings, large and new. The above desirable farm is for sale upon easy terms, with or without the products, stock and implements. Possession April 1, if desired. Newark and South Orange Horse Railroad to be built this Summer runs by the place. Address D. DEMAREST & SON, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESI-dence on Long Island Sound, about 21 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the improvements consist of a large double house, containing 16 rooms, two large barns, carriage, summer and wash houses and other outbuildings, fish-pond, &c., with about 44 acres of choice land, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. The view from this place of Long Island Sound is unsurpassed.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—For sale, one of the most desirable places in this vicinity, two miles south of Newburgh, about 22 acres, and no waste land; dwelling in perfect order, with every convenience; good farm house and extensive outbuildings, such as barns, ice-house, smoke-house, hennery, &c., &c.; view, both river and inland, unsurpassed. For particulars address J. S. B., Box No. 2,944 Post-office, New-York City.

FLUSHING.—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS house immediately adjoining the Village of Flushing and within short distance from churches, depot, &c.; house new and spacious; has all modern conveniences, including very complete water fixtures, carriage-house, several acres of land, fine shade trees; in every respect a very choice establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.
Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.
Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A farm of 22 acres, about one mile east of railroad depot on the Cove Road: on the premises is a good, convenient house, carriage-house, workshop, barn, &c., &c., fruit and shade trees; a well of excellent water near the door. Apply on the premises or to M. J. BERRIEN, Stamford, Conn., or to M. C. G. WITTE, No. 94 John-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, nine miles from New-York, near Williamsbridge Station on the Harlem Railroad; seventeen acres; a large mansion with fine outbuildings and good ground; fruit trees and shrubbery; an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. BOHDE, or of DANIEL TEER, Kingsbridge.

FOR SALE—ASTORIA—A COTTAGE COM-manding a beautiful view of Hellgate; healthy location; land 150x150 feet, with stables, choice fruit trees and shrubbery; the house has all the modern improvements; gas, water, burglar-alarm, &c.; within five minutes' walk of the landing; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

AT NORWALK.—FOR SALE, A FINE, LARGE residence, delightfully situated; house nearly new; supplied with gas, furnace and excellent water, extensive grounds, finely shaded; an abundance of garden and other fruits; less than two hours' distant to New-York; convenient to railroad and steamboat; price $22,000. Address HILLSIDE, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,500 WILL BUY A GOOD HOUSE and barn, and about one acre of ground, in the village of Sing Sing; a good view of the Hudson River and surrounding country; about ten minutes' walk from railroad depot and steamboat landing; a good supply of fruit on the place. Inquire of or address WM. CLARENDON, No. 15 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVING-TON, on the Hudson; 18 rooms, modern improvements, nearly 4 acres land, shade and ornamental trees, choicest kind of fruit, gardener's Gothic cottage, carriage house, stable and barn, high commanding location, splendid river view, five minutes' walk from depot and landing. Price $25,000. Apply to S. BROWN, Office Seaman's Friend, No. 80 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each.
Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MAMARONECK, RYE NECK, A neat country residence, splendidly located on the Boston Turnpike, near the village and depot, about three quarters of an acre of ground, well fruited and beautifully shaded, with barn, &c.; possession immediately; price $3,300. For further particulars apply to E. MOSHER, No. 46 Front-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT SUCCASUNNA, N. J.—15 minutes from Drakeville Station, Morris & Essex Railroad, cottage house, pleasantly located, 10 rooms, good barn, four acres land; will be sold cheap. Apply to CHARLES VANNIER, with Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., No. 112 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FORTY ACRES IN East Chester, fronting on the road to the landing—also on the road to Reed's Mill—on which there is a fine building site. Apply to Mr. RUTHERFORD, East Chester, or to THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—THE first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 63 St. Mark's-place, with first-class stable on 9th-st.; house in good order, full size, with all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY HEAVY BROWN-STONE English basement house, most desirably located on West 34th-st.; modern finish; all improvements. Price, $14,500. Half can remain, if desired.
FISH & BLIVEN, No. 544 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 26 LOTS IN THE best part of Ravenswood, opposite Central Park; valuable river frontage. ENOCH ARMITAGE, No. 34 John-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND STABLE WITH half an acre of ground, one mile from Harlem Bridge, having a fine view of the East River. For particulars address Mr. WOOD, Box No. 32 Post-office.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BED-ford, Westchester Co., a very desirable place of 15 acres. Good house and outhouses. Price $3,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 183 East 21st-st. Price $10,000. Also house No. 217 West 36th-st. Price $12,000, or will rent for $1,500. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 72 Front-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FARMS, VILLAGE LOTS, villa sites, and houses for sale. Apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, 10 Wall-st., (near depot) Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR the 5th-av.; one of the best extra-wide houses in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country seat, situated at Jamaica. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 243 South-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, March 22, 1866, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property, belonging to the estate of the late Mary Simonson, Jamaica, L. I.
A COUNTRY SEAT, containing about 5¾ acres, with shade and fruit trees in abundance. House 30 by 40 feet; 15 rooms; 3 wells and 2 cisterns; heavy picket and tight board fences, in good repair. Also, adjoining, one frame house, 20 by 23 feet; lot 57x197 feet 6 inches. Communication every hour to ferries by several routes. Also, two two-story and cellar houses, and one one-and-a-half-story and cellar house on Beaver-st., and 2 lots on Warwick, Lafayette and Madison avs., Jamaica; eligibly located.
For information see bills. Also, diagrams and photographs at the above office, or of J. A. S. SIMONSON, No. 136 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn; or, J. SIMONSON, No. 21 Bond-st., New-York, Executors.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, opposite West Point, with a fine view of the river; price $22,000. Apply to N. G. FOSTER, or R. R. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¼ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, [illegible] feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, laundry, wood-house, [illegible] bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds handsomely laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selected; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.
Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE VIL-lage of Fishkill, N. Y., the large and commodious house recently occupied by Benjamin Aymar, Esq.; said house is furnished with gas and water; has fine grounds attached, with carriage-house, ice-house, barn and stabling. Rent $700 per annum.
To let in the same village, a two-story double house, with eight rooms, at $225 per annum.
Also, for sale, with or without the furniture, or to let furnished, a double cottage, with an acre of ground attached.
Fishkill village is five miles from the depot at Fishkill Landing. Apply to
THEODORE R. WETMORE,
No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR-merly occupied by Johnston Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia County, New-York. The premises contain about 28 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard, and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountain, and the mountain ranges to the East, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,500—N. Y. & N. H. R. R.—FOR SALE, at Stratford, Conn., on Elm-st., a large and elegantly located dwelling-house, with half an acre of ground, well stocked with shade and fruit trees; one of the choicest locations in the town, being on the finest street, and only a few rods from the Housatonic River; magnificent view of Stratford Harbor and Long Island Sound; good sailing, rowing, fishing and bathing at all times; convenient to this City—eight trains a day each way and three steamboats; three and one-half miles from Bridgeport. Apply to C. R. GORHAM, Stratford, Conn., or A. E. BEACH, No. 37 Park-row, (Munn & Co.,) N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, NEW-JER-sey, with immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished, the desirable residence of late Aaron Peck; 13 rooms, bath-room, water-closet, and modern conveniences, piazzas all around, commodious outbuildings, stabling for eight horses, fruits of all kinds, large garden and lawn, inclosed with arbor vitae hedges, in all about 7 acres in fine condition; three minutes' walk from Grove-st. station; horse cars pass the door every 15 minutes. Apply to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

$31,000—WITH FURNITURE, $35,000—For sale on Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry, a large and splendid brown-stone front dwelling, 27x52; lot 27x157; solid stone roof, fire-proof store on rear. This house commands an unobstructed and magnificent view of the East River and Bay of New-York. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn, or to A. E. BEACH, No. 37 Park-row, (Munn & Co.,) New-York.

ORANGE, N. J. — FOR SALE — LOCATION one of the best in Orange; five minutes' walk from Valley Depot plank-walk; fine views in every direction; pure spring water; neighboring improvements good; house one year old, 42x33, built in the best manner by days' work; walls filled in with brick; piazza 12x44; dining-room and parlor each 16x32; every room hard finished, modern improvements, &c. For further particulars and price apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 52 Cedar st., up stairs.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR AN IN-VESTMENT in country property at Nyack on the Hudson. A large house, 34 rooms; a cottage, 11 rooms, 10 acres; fruit, good water, no mosquitoes, no ague and fever, mountain and river views, salt water bathing, accessible by railway and steamboat several times a day, stores of all kinds at City prices. Further particulars of C. O. PHELPS, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 7, from 12 to 2 o'clock. N. B.—The property is beautifully located for building plots.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, an elegant country residence, completely furnished, at Fishkill on the Hudson; beautifully situated on the banks of the river; 65 acres, highly cultivated; fruit of every variety in the greatest abundance; mansion large and modern; replete with every convenience, gas, water, &c. Extensive stables. Views unsurpassed; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, TWO MILES from Railroad Station, a fine farm of 320 acres, 160 acres under cultivation, well watered, with a good frame house containing twelve rooms, barns and other outbuildings; also two small farm houses. The land is advantageously situated, and has many fine building sites for country residences. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE CHEAP ON easy terms, first-class three-story basement subcellar high-stoop Philadelphia brick house, No. 305 Hicks, near Harrison-st.; location choice, near ferry; possession 1st May; must be seen to be appreciated; elegant furniture, new last May; can be bought with house. Permit, &c., from T. S. RIVITT, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 23, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, a large double house, partly furnished; it has furnace, water and gas arrangements, 2¼ acres of land, a large stable and carriage-house; the grounds are highly improved, and the garden filled with choice fruit trees and grape vines; also a three-story brick house on 3d-av., Brooklyn; price $4,500. Address McP., Box No. 1,555 Post-office.

GREAT BARGAINS.—RAHWAY, N. J.—TWO brick dwellings, one three-story, the other two, $7,000; four two-story frame buildings, two at $4,000, one at $3,500, and one at $2,600; all in sight of railroad depot, together with many other dwellings in town, and one hundred farms in the country.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FORTY ACRES OF choice land with magnificent vistas of sea and country side; large house and outbuildings; the cars stop within a few rods at short intervals; orchard small; fruit and abundant shade; grove of 2½ acres; one-quarter mile tide water front. RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 82.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, A GOOD house, containing 10 rooms, with two acres of land, ten minutes' walk from Garretson's Station, on Staten Island Railroad; also, a good barn on the premises; splendid view of the bay, &c.; price, $4,000; possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to S. B. WOOD, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 20.

NORTHAMPTON — COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or rent, furnished. A first-class residence, extensive grounds, situation central and elevated, and commands an extensive view of valley of Connecticut River. Buildings all new; house contains gas and other modern conveniences. Address P. O. Box No. 296, Northampton, Mass.

MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY—SPLENDID 32-acre farm on the banks of the Hudson; magnificent views of Catskill Mountains and the river; land excellent; full of choice fruits; buildings commodious and good: only $6,000. RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 82.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON LONG Island, 17 miles from the City; communication daily by steamboat or railroad. A new two-story and attic house with kitchen attached; 2¼ acres of first-rate land. For further particulars apply to DAVID L. SAFF, spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., E. R.

A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, IM-proved; on it a lime-stone quarry, inexhaustible, two kilns, a horse, cart, implements; sales last year $1,600 profits; price $7,000; 30 miles from New-York on railroad; must sell; in it is a fortune. Call on F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st., from 9 to 4.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, ONLY five minutes from Fulton and ten from Wall-st. Ferry, the three-story high stoop brick house, No. 8 Willow st. 25x45, full lot, extra built, fine order, all improvements. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to W. H. COWL, 215 Greenwich-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-Jersey, on the railroad, near New-Brunswick, 135 acres fine tillage land; good dwelling, all kinds of fruit, shade trees, &c.; beautifully located. For full particulars see the owner on Tuesday, at SAMUEL SMITH'S, No. 491 8th-av., corner 36th-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON HUDSON-ST., THE best street in Hoboken, within 25 minutes' reach of the Astor House. Price $3,500 a full lot, or $2,800 for a 25-feet lot. Apply to the owner, T. H. BONN, No. 382 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, or care of Box No. 4,001 Post-office, New-York.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—At Mamaroneck, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich, Stamford, Bloomfield, Rahway, Metuchin, and in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey, at $25,000 to $40,000.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON Long Island, 14 miles from New-York, about 5 minutes' walk from depot; contains 12 acres of land; barns, fruit, &c. Terms easy. Apply to T. A. AITKEN, No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET IN great variety, at Orange and Montclair, convenient to depots. Inquire at No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.
F. WHITEHEAD.

EXCELLENT FARM, 230 ACRES, IN New-Jersey; will sell cheap, or would exchange for an improved farm in Missouri or Iowa.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

WESTERN LANDS — 25,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS in Iowa; also 5,000 acres in Nebraska; well located; for sale by
GEO. B. SARGENT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 48.

A FINE MODERN-BUILT GOTHIC cottage at Mont Clair, two acres, fine situation, $8,000. F. WHITEHEAD, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

$3,000.—IN BERGEN, N. J.—A NEAT new house, containing six rooms, with two lots. Inquire of C. SOLTAN, No. 21 Murray-st., up stairs.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FOUR LOTS ON LEXING-ton av., west side, corner of 59th-st. Apply at THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, No. 233 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AND to rent. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAM-ercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
By JAMES M. TAYLOR,
No. 37 PINE-ST.,
STORES, HOUSES,
AND VACANT LOTS,
COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS.
TO LET,
By JAMES M. TAYLOR,
No. 37 PINE-ST.,
Furnished houses at various prices.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON BROADWAY, WILLIAM-ST. AND WASHINGTON-PLACE AT AUCTION—SALE IN PARTITION.
Will be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the very valuable lot of land, with the first-class marble store thereon, situated at the northeast corner of Broadway and White-st., known as Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, running through to Cortlandt-alley. The lot is 36 feet wide, front and rear, and 138 feet 11 inches deep.
Also, the valuable property No. 37 William-st., between Wall-st. and Exchange-place; lot 26 feet 5 inches front, 28 feet 4 inches in rear, and 90 feet 2 inches deep.
Also, the valuable property situated at the southeast corner of Washington-place and Mercer-st., known as Julien's Hotel; lot 100 feet on Washington-place, and 40 feet and 6 inches on Mercer-st.
For particulars and maps apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
A chance for a few days only. 24 acres of land, $2,500; a fanciful cottage, 7 rooms, very convenient, $4,500; 2 nice cottages, 5 rooms each, $1,200 and $2,200; good garden, fruit, &c. Beautiful location, elegant and healthy to New-York, only 24 miles from City. Immediate possession. Inquire of Mr. FIELDS, No. 33 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob R. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, ten miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes; plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c. Also, a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-house, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to
J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THIS CITY, A building, eligibly situated for business, within two blocks of the East River. The main building is 80x100 feet, with two wings, one of 30, the other of 20 feet frontage; the main building seven stories high, with basement. It contains a first-class new engine and boiler, capacity 100 horse, with power rented to the amount of $3,600 per annum. The main building is heated by steam, with steam pump, hose, &c., and two of Otis' steam hoists running from basement to highest story. The building is lighted front, side and rear. The one wing is a five-story building, with steam hoist. Any manufacturer requiring ample room, power, light and water, will find this most desirable property. For terms apply to H. F. WHITE, Architect, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—IN HUNTINGTON VILLAGE, L. I., a house containing 11 rooms, store-room and plenty of pantries; parlors with sliding doors; marble mantels, grates, range and copper boiler, with hot and cold water in the kitchen; carriage and workshop; lot 128x150 feet deep; the place well shaded with locust and pine; plenty of grapes, peaches, cherries, &c. Communication by railroad or steamboat. It is a very fine country residence, and will be sold low. For price and all the particulars, inquire of GEORGE COX, 313 Washington-st., N. Y., or of THOS. J. VANSANT, on the premises.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 35 acres, divided in meadow, pasture and till land, in a high state of cultivation; well watered; house, two stories, with kitchen, containing nine rooms; built four years; also barn and wagon-house and other necessary outbuildings, all new; good well by the door and cistern in the house; situated in the Township of Livingston, Essex Co., N. J., on the turnpike leading from Orange to Hanover, ½ mile from the latter village; 4 miles from the Chatham Station. For particulars inquire of CHRISTOPHER MOODY, on the premises.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE in Jersey City, within eight minutes' walk of the ferry; a very pretty three-story English basement house, in complete order; all the modern improvements; hot and cold water on every floor; bath, two water-closets, McKenzie range, both heating and cooking, good yard and excellent neighborhood; the furniture is all new, and in complete order from top to bottom. For further particulars and permits to see house apply to CHARLES R. SMITH, No. 9 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to
JOHN FOLEY, No. 189 Broadway.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR sale at a bargain, in consequence of the owner leaving for Europe, located on 14th-st., near the Palace Garden, &c.; house 37 feet wide; in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; stable on the rear of the lot; lot 125 feet deep. For full particulars and price, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,500.—AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A NEAT cottage house, ten rooms; one acre, beautifully laid out, with stable, trees, fruits, &c.; one hour from City Hall, New-York; near two depots; trains every hour; $3,300 cash. Apply to N. PLACE, No. 307 East Broadway, between 1 and 3, or any evening.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., one hour from City Hall, New-York; trains every hour; one-quarter acre, and house of 11 rooms; fruits, &c.; beautiful location, and in prime condition. Apply to J. HILTON, No. 307 East Broadway, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. Price $3,000.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASE-ment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY the first and second stories of No. 425 Broome-st., for business purposes. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A HOUSE ON the 5th-av., on liberal terms, to a careful responsible tenant. Address W., Box No. 4,565 Post-office.

$500 A YEAR.—TO LET, AT STRATFORD, Conn., on New-Haven Railroad, a large dwelling-house, near the water, beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of Housatonic River and Long Island Sound. Apply to C. R. GORHAM, Stratford, Conn., or to A. E. BEACH, No. 37 Park-row, (Munn & Co.,) New-York.

DOUBLE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—To let or lease the double two-story house No. 119 East 16th-st., near Union-square, to a private family only; house in complete order, 32x51, furniture handsome and abundant; offered to lease for two years in consequence of the family going abroad. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.
Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, (furnished,) at Cornwall, Orange County, two miles from steamboat landing; beautifully situated, having a splendid view of the river; house contains nine rooms, with observatory and piazza. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM BLOOMER, on the premises, or of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, Long Island, a pleasant and completely furnished residence, five minutes' from depot; two acres of land, with fine ornamental and fruit trees, a nice carriage-house and stable, with accommodation for three horses. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDSON—A good two-story brick house, with nine rooms, newly furnished; fine view of river; garden, stable, pasture for one cow; twenty minutes' walk from depot; rent $125 per month. Address R. F., Post-office Box No. 5,555.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A PLEASANT-ly located dwelling-house at Flushing, L. I. Shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees on the place, which is retired, yet within five minutes' walk of depot. Will rent for six months at $175 per month. Apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, BARN AND carriage-house, large garden and plenty of fruit, near Cypress Hills Cemetery and Myrtle-av. plank road; about 4 miles from South 7th-st. and Grand-st. ferries. Inquire of W. R. SINEY, No. 87 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, WITH steam power, in Brooklyn, the large building Nos. 199 and 201 Water-st., 50x100; will let the entire building, four floors, to parties wanting 60-horse power or more; or will let in floors or half-floors, to suit. Apply on the premises, or to H. W. GREEN, No. 13 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEW-port, R. I., or the house for sale; is a well built Gothic house, in complete order, occupying a commanding position, and very conveniently situated; lot 120x200 feet deep. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, 70 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE UPPER STORIES OF A NEW building, about 50x90 feet, well lighted; new steam engine and boilers on the premises. Inquire at Nos. 16 and 18 Rose-st. OCKERSHAUSEN BROS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT FUR-NISHED.—A large house of some 16 rooms, on the north shore of Long Island, 20 miles from New-York. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET IN ALL parts of the City. Several entire buildings to be erected in Lispenard, Mercer, Howard and Broadway. D. D. ORRELL, Agent for owners, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, L. I., thoroughly furnished; garden, ice-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. For particulars inquire of A. T. FINN, No. 47 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND, an unfurnished house and seven acres of land, with good barn and stables and a good apple orchard and garden. ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS— Unimproved lots on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A FIRST FLOOR and basement; also, lofts on Canal-street, opposite Earle's Hotel, and near Broadway.
Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, ON 123D AND 124TH STS., between 5th and 6th aves., two frame cottages, each with three lots of ground; rent, $550 each. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 1,273 BROAD-way, corner 32d-st., for a light business; dentistry preferred; rent $50 per month. Apply in the drug-store.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to rent; desirable locations. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, AN ELEGANTLY furnished house in a most desirable location up town. Inquire at No. 427 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st.

OFFICES TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT NO. 18 William-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO RENT—A furnished cottage at Pittsfield, Mass., from May 1. Address G. C., Box No. 75 New-York Post-office.

STORE TO LET—NO 48 HUDSON-ST. AP-ply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT SARATOGA, ON BROADWAY A fine large house, furnished, with ample grounds, stable, garden, &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES SITUATE IN HUDSON City, known as the estate of James Harrison; they have been lately fitted up with all the recent improvements; are supplied with gas and water; cars pass every 15 minutes; between the Five Corners and the Jersey City Ferries. House No. 1 contains 14 rooms, and the tenant can have about 14 acres of grass, together with a large assortment of apple, pear and cherry trees; a good barn, Summer-house and ice-house, &c.; this will either be let with or without. House No. 2 contains six rooms, and is supplied also with gas and water, and gas fixtures. For rent, &c., apply to HENRY HARRISON, No. 115 Bedford-st., New-York; or to JOSEPH McADOO, on the premises. Part of the 14 acres can be kept for meadow, and about an acre can be put under crop.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A FINE TWO-story furnished house, beautifully situated in Darien, Conn., 39 miles from New-York by railroad, and about one mile from depot. The house contains 15 rooms, beside bath-room; there are also good barn, stables, carriage-house, &c., all in best condition, with fine shade, good garden, and plenty of fruit; excellent water in bath-room and kitchen. The location is unsurpassed for health, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. From 10 to 30 acres of best land can be had with it, if desired. Apply to or address F. F. LYON, Darien Depot, Conn.

TO RENT—A RESIDENCE FURNISHED, AND grounds with outhouses, at Lake George, New-York, known as the "Highland Cottage," bordering upon the lake, and upon the road from Caldwell to Bolton; 1½ miles from Fort William Henry and the Lake House; rent from April 1 next to Oct. 1, $600. Apply to JOHN G. HYER, at the Pacific Interchange, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st. Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, or by letter to Box No. 1,370 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT MADISON, NEW-JERSEY, A country residence, pleasantly situated, with a large lawn in front of the house, an orchard with plenty of fruit, good garden, carriage-house and stable, with pasture convenient. The house has twelve rooms, with a piazza in front, and within a few minutes walk of the depot. It would be preferred to lease it to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to GEORGE POMEROY, Madison.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE AT SARATOGA.—The owner of a first-class brick house at Saratoga Springs, handsomely furnished, centrally located on Broadway, and who is desirous of being absent for a few months, would rent the same for the Summer. The house is furnished with gas, cold and hot water, and there are attached to the premises a flower and vegetable garden, stable, &c. Inquire of C. A. DAVISON, No. 28 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., a large, elegant and admirably-arranged house, beautifully situated in a large lot, well supplied with shade trees and shrubbery, with a fine view of the Catskills and intervening country. Constant communication with New-York by boats and cars. It would be preferred to lease it for a term of years. Apply to F. S. WYNKOOP, No. 60 Pearl-st., New-York, or to Gen. GEO. H. SHARP, Kingston.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The lower floors or lofts of Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., now in course of construction, and to be finished in August, are offered in lease for a term of years; the front is to be of white marble, and the building first-class in every respect. Plans may be seen on application to E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, high-stoop English basement house, in complete order, neighborhood unexceptionable, at $300 per month, to a small private family, for two or more years. Inquire on the premises, No. 458 7th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts., or at the Globe Insurance, corner Greenwich and Fulton.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—WE WILL LET FOR the Summer season, several nicely furnished houses at moderate rents. Also, for one to five years, eighteen fully furnished houses on Murray Hill and other parts of the city.
Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, WITH marble mantels and two bedrooms, pantries, &c., on second floor, in good order, to let. Also, basement, from May 1; rent $600; reference required. H. P. WEST, No. 183 Grand-st.

TO LET—WESTCHESTER, NEAR WEST Farms, 11 miles from City Hall; substantial comfortable stone house, two-story basement and attic, 34x54, well shaded, with garden and lawn about five acres, stable, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—To rent, four furnished and unfurnished Winter and Summer first-class brick houses, with gas, water, baths, stables, gardens, lawn and woodland; 5 minutes of ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 183 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN MIL-ford, Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; would prefer to let for six (6) months from 1st of May. For particulars inquire of CORNWALL & ZEREGA, No. 134 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, SIX THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 242, 246, 248, 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Also, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 304 West 22d-st., at $1,800 rent. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 228 West 34th-st.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house No. 122 West 11th-st., for a private residence only, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission, apply to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 101 Water-st., from 12 to 3½ P. M.

TO RENT—IN ASTORIA, A MOST DESIRABLE cottage, in an unexceptionable location, for six months from May 1, to a small family; Harlem steamboat nine times a day to 8th-st. and Peck-slip. Address A. M. G., Box No. 77 Post-office, Astoria.

COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Little Neck Bay, five miles from Flushing, L. I., ten rooms, kitchen and cellar, an acre of ground, with shade and fruit trees. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 26½ Wall-st., New-York.

$400 A MONTH.—TO LET, THE ELEGANT furnished brown-stone dwelling, No. 66 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry, having a splendid view of the harbor. For permits apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—Store and basement No. 634 Broadway; second and third floors Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, separate or together. Apply to C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, GAR-den, pasture, &c., at Cragdon, East Chester, with fine views, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK, A neat two-story and attic frame dwelling-house, in good order, with good cellar and kitchen attached; rent $350. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH TWO COR-ner rooms, 56x60, lighted all around, heated with steam. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st., corner Hester.

TO LET—WHOLE OR PART OF THE TWO-story and attic house No. 22 Lispenard-st., near Church. Apply as above.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 163 EAST 19TH-st. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY PARTY HAVING A SMALL, COM-PLETELY furnished house, well situated on either shore of Long Island Sound or Staten Island, within 15 miles from City Hall, can have an opportunity of renting it for the year to a very desirable tenant without children. Address, with real name and price, BANKER Box No. 3,331, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO HIRE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, in Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City, a neat country house, containing 10 rooms, with one acre of ground; neighborhood must be unobjectionable; price not to exceed $6,000. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,494 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED ON HUDSON RIVER, Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, near depot, within thirty miles of New-York, for one year or longer, by a responsible person. Address Box No. 590 Post-office, with particulars.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN UNFURNISHED second floor, in a pleasant location up-town. The parties (three adults) would like to board with the family; a private one preferred; terms must be moderate; the best of reference and security given. Address J. L. B., Station B.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SUM-mer; medium size for small family without children; on Sound, in Westchester County or Long Island. With Stables, Carriage-house, garden, &c. Owner address Box No. 6696, New-York Post Office, with terms and particulars.

WANTED TO RENT—IN HARLEM—PART of a house, in a genteel neighborhood, by a family comprising a man and his wife with one child. Address, with terms and other particulars, G. W. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR TWO YEARS AN UNFUR-nished house, with modern improvements, between Lexington and 7th avs., 9th and 47th sts., for a small family; rent not exceeding $2,000 per annum. Address, stating street and number, Box No. 2,651 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE IN THE COUNTRY, NOT more than two miles from a Catholic Church, and one hour from New-York, a small house. Address, stating rent and other particulars, H. J., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of commodious size, within convenient distance from the City, for four months from June 1. Address, with terms and other particulars, H. M. T., Box No. 992 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A DESIRABLE TENANT, A ME-dium-sized house of modern finish, at a reasonable rent, ten to fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Address W. A., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEATS WANTED—PARTIES having country seats for sale or to let, would do well to send description with full particulars, to
THOS. L. McCAULIS, No. 442 8th-av.

PART (LOWER PREFERRED) OF CON-venient house, in clean neighborhood, at about $500, by a small American family, good tenants. Address, with location and rent, RAYNOR, No. 746 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class brown-stone house in the vicinity of 29th-st. and Lexington-av., will take a gentleman and wife to board. Terms, with private table, $40 per week. Address D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with or without board, their second floor above the parlor floor; every convenience, billiard table, etc.; unexceptionable references required. Apply at N. E. cor. 19th-st. and 5th-av.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN only, in a private family; location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable reference required. Apply at or address No. 275 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR, BED-ROOM adjoining, gas, &c., to let reasonably to a lady or gentleman. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 97 East 43d-st., near Lexington-av.

TO LET—A ROOM FOR ONE GENTLEMAN. Apply at No. 156 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY— For a family of six persons, for the Summer. Address M. S., Box No. 4,695 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST., a private family hotel, with all the conveniences and improvements of a superior establishment, at moderate cost. Accommodations for families who contemplate boarding and desire a home may be obtained during the coming month. Transient board $3 per day.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. Fine cast, including Mlle. Enrichetta Bosisio, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mazzoleni, Bellini, Antonucci.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MARIE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, D. Ralton, E. Lamb, S. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Everett, Whitlock, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Young, B. T. Ringgold; Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Barrett and Miss Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 19, at 8 o'clock, THE VICTIMS and FORTY WINKS. Characters by John E. Owens, John K. Mortimer, J. W. Alaugh, Tom. Owens, T. L. Donnelly, Miss Celia Logan, Miss Josephine Tyson, Mrs. A. Hurd and others.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Miss Lucille Western, Messrs. Barton Hill and Leffingwell; Miss Henrietta Osborne, Miss Corney, Mrs. E. Wright, Joyce, Mrs. G. F. Tyrell, Wilson, Alice Seidler, Mrs. Hare.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DER FREISCHUTZ; OR, THE SEVENTH CHARMED BULLET, THE FORREST KEEPER and TURN HIM OUT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 19, commencing at 2½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7¼, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, THE WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LES MISRABLES, LADY OF LYONS, &c. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

DERBY ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 19, commencing at 9 o'clock, GREAT EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA-COTTA, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton, March 7, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days later advices. The rumors of a settlement of the Mexican question, on the basis of the evacuation of Mexico within one year, are again repeated, but remain without official confirmation. Meanwhile reinforcements are still going out to MAXIMILIAN. There is nothing new in regard to the Fenians. STEPHENS had not been captured, and the oft-repeated story that the police "expect to catch him very soon" is becoming rather stale. One effect of the agitation is a remarkable increase of emigration from Ireland. Every ship leaving the United States is filled with passengers. Prepartions to manufacture another Atlantic Telegraph, under the direction of a new company, are rapidly progressing. The Prince Imperial of France was ill, but not in danger. The general news from the Continent is unimportant.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Texas Convention has declared the Ordinance of Secession null and void. The motion to make citizens of white inhabitants a basis of representation, was laid on the table. Another motion to strike out the word "white," was lost by 26 to 47. A third motion, to leave it optional with the Legislature to add "other inhabitants of the State," to the basis of representation, was also lost by 26 to 38. The power to divide Texas into two States, one State to lie between the Trinity and Red Rivers, was referred to a special committee.

A dispatch from Fort Abercrombie, Dacotah, announces that Lieut.-Col. ADAMS had just returned from an extended trip on the Plains, having in charge a large number of hostile Indians, Yanktons and Cutheads, who refused to surrender themselves with those who voluntarily came into Fort Abercrombie. Col. ADAMS was notified of their whereabouts, and with a sufficient force, started in pursuit of the Indians, and brought them to bay at what is called Bear Den. The Colonel traveled 375 miles, and returned to Abercrombie without loss.

The ice bridge over the Niagara River at the foot of the American Falls still remains intact, and is crossed daily by hundreds of people at the point known as "The Ferry." The ice in the river between the Falls and Suspension Bridge could be measured by the million cords, and it is estimated that the river will not be clear before the middle of May.

Rev. JACOB TAYLOR, one of the oldest Methodist clergymen of Ohio, died recently at Piketon. He was born in what is now Fairfield County, about the year 1797, five years before Ohio was admitted into the Union. He served in the war of 1812, and was with Col. CROGHAN at Fort Sanders, Ky., when besieged by Indians.

In giving some excellent advice to the returned and resident rebels of Kentucky, the Louisville *Journal* says: "We desire no warfare upon the rebels; we would gladly treat them as peaceful, law-abiding citizens. But if they are determined (we care not under what name) to organize themselves into a distinct political party, we shall fight them with all the zeal and power with which we fought the rebellion."

The authorities of Burlington, Vt., refused to allow a procession of United Irishmen in their city, on Saturday, it being well understood that the Fenians had threatened to use this anniversary as an occasion for demonstrations that could not be made without a violation of our neutrality.

Major-Gen. AUGUR, in command at Washington, has issued an order to dismantle the following forts of the defences north of the Potomac: Forts Carroll, Stanton, Baker, Mahan, Lincoln, Totten, Slocum, Stevens, Reno and Sumner.

The Louisville *Journal* says that the rebel or quasi-rebel Convention, to be held in that city on the 1st of May, seems likely to be too thin even to cast a shadow. The sun will probable pass along and take no notice of it.

Reports from Canada indicate a subsiding of the Fenian excitement, the dreaded St. Patrick's Day havin passed without an invasion, an earthquake, or even a torpedo explosion.

The Wisconsin Senate has adopted a resolution striking out the word "white" from the section in regard to qualifications of electors, by a vote of 17 to 11.

A Mr. HERRMAN, of this City, was robbed, last week, of $20,000, taken from under his pillow when in a sleeping-car on the Michigan Central Railroad.

LOCAL NEWS.

Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS pronounced a Christian and scholarly discourse, in Dr. RICE's Church, last evening, on the "Obligations of Christian People to those in their employ," taking his text from the first six verses of the fourth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul, the Apostle, to the Colossians. The eloquent divine urged his large auditory to do good according to their opportunity; and their opportunity, he said, was first to be found in their homes, in their counting-houses, and in their workshops, where, by rising above the temporary inequalities of occupation, they might exercise a beneficent influence for good upon their servants, their clerks, and their workmen. To these they should mete out justice mercifully, and they should teach them that the sentiment that labor is servile and disreputable is heathenish and barbarous, and that the interests of master and servant are identical. He saw in the condition of 30,000 sewing women and 111,000 youths and young men in this metropolitan vortex of dissipation the gigantic evil of a false standard of social life, and he hoped that the employers in this City might at no distant day establish institutions for the education of their employes to habits of industry and thrift, and to a belief in the Ruler of the Universe.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated with much spirit in this City. A procession which consumed two hours in passing the City Hall, composed of four regiments of militia and all the Irish temperance and benevolent societies, was formed in East Broadway at noon, and reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council in the afternoon. At St. Patrick's Cathedral Archbishop MCCLOSKEY celebrated solemn Pontifical high mass, and Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, delivered a glowing panegyric upon St. Patricius Patrick. Solemn high mass was celebrated in other Roman Catholic churches. A Fenian mass meeting was held in the afternoon in front of the Presidential mansion of the Irish-American Republic in Seventeenth-street, and in the evening the orators and others banqueted at Delmonico's and the Maison Dorée. Brooklyn, for the first time in many years, celebrated independently, and the Irishmen of Hudson County, N. J., united in a grand demonstration in Jersey City.

An interesting meeting on behalf of the freedmen was held in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's) last evening. Able and instructive addresses were delivered by Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE, Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association; Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, Pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. Mr. WHIPPLE made a brief statement of what the American Missionary Association was doing for the freedmen all over the Southern States; Rev. Mr. MARTIN made a lucid statement of the black man's condition, character, interests and destiny, and Dr. BURCHARD made an appeal to the people in the name of Jesus Christ to continue the work which God in his Providence had commenced in the emancipation of the slaves.

A motion for an injunction in the case of CALVIN WITTY *vs.* EDWARD MATTHEWS, was argued Saturday at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice JAMES. The application,—reported in the TIMES of Saturday,—is made to restrain the defendant from taking down the walls of the building recently destroyed by fire, situated on Broadway, and heretofore known as the City Assembly Rooms. The decision of the Court is reserved. The Justice intimated that he would visit and inspect the premises in question before deciding the motion, especially inasmuch as there was a dispute as to the real condition of the walls.

Yesterday was an occasion of unusual interest at the Lafayette-avenue Church, in Brooklyn, of which Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER is Pastor; 128 persons were received into the church, 27 by letter from sister churches, and 101 on profession of faith; of these 67 were married, 36 were from the Sabbath-school, 57 were males, and 71 females. The entire number of the members of this young church, about four years established, is 908. The number baptized was 41; the number of husbands, whose wives were already members of the church, was 40. After reading the covenant, the Lord's Supper was celebrated.

Last evening Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH, Pastor of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, delivered a sermon before the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. The reverend gentleman took his text from the Second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, and drew a well-sustained parallel between the duties of the soldier of the State and the soldier of Christ, showing that the latter required even more courage and fortitude than the former. A very large congregation was present.

A boy named FRANK HESSELS accidentally fired a pistol on Saturday, and shot his mother, Mrs. ELIZA HESSELS, in the head, while she was cleaning the windows of their apartments, on the second floor, at No. 212 Spring-street. The wound is pronounced a fatal one. The family has been plunged in the deepest distress by the sad occurrence. Mrs. HESSELS died yesterday afternoon from the effects of the injuries so received. An iequest will be held to-day before Coroner GOVER.

The Supreme Court on Saturday, Justice BARNARD presiding, granted a decree of divorce in the case of CORNELIA LEE *vs.* NEWTON P. LEE.

Gold opened ⅛ ℔ cent. higher on Saturday and considerable sums were taken at 130⅛@130⅜, but the abundance and cheap rates of foreign Exchange were subsequently felt on the market, and the price fell to 129⅛@129⅜, or half ℔ cent. lower than on Friday night; Exchange 107⅜; Money 5@6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers; Stocks firm and upward.

A limited business was transacted on Saturday in all the leading kinds of produce and merchandise generally at drooping prices. The freight market was somewhat brisker, with 499 vessels of all classes in port.

The Party Political Aspect in England.

The London *Times* attempted, the other day, to feel the strength of Lord RUSSELL's administration by giving currency to a rumor that the Premier was about to tender his resignation. No one would have been surprised at the circulation of such a rumor by the journal in question, even were Lord RUSSELL's hold upon the confidence of the British public greater than it confessedly is. There has not been an occasion since the decline of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's power during the no-popery agitation of sixteen years ago when he has had any support in the newspaper circles where his *prestige* and the stability of his administration are now most derided. His claims to the Premiership when Lord PALMERSTON's first Government was formed, eleven years ago, were so skilfully disparaged by his present leading newspaper opponent, that he had to be content with a third or fourth rate position in that administration. His remarkable failure at the Vienna Conference was, in the same manner, used to undermine his already waning popularity. And all through the dreary term of the Danish Principalities trouble Lord Russell had to bear, in a far more insidious form, the assaults which now meet him at the opening of his new campaign as a Parliamentary Reformer.

But the journals which have been eager to circulate rumors of disaster for the Russell Cabinet have something more to tempt them to try their hands at political soothsaying than the mere gratification of ancient grudges. The newspapers which have most steadily supported Lord RUSSELL's administration do not conceal from their readers that the Cabinet is not a unit on the question of Reform. Lord CLARENDON and the Duke of SOMERSET, both men of very large social influence, and occupying important positions in the Cabinet, are understood to be strongly and resolutely opposed to a six-pound sterling rental as the basis of a borough franchise; and it is averred that they will accept nothing lower than a twenty-pound sterling for the county franchise. The latter might be acceptable to the majority of the Liberal members; but a borough franchise which shall not include six-pound tenants, will, according to the opinion of those who have most carefully studied the character and temper of the new Parliament, involve the loss of the measure in the Commons and the overthrow of the Government.

To us, as lookers-on, the fate of the British political parties is not of the very greatest concern. It would be satisfactory, it is true, to find such Liberals as FOSTER and GOSCHEN winning their way to high governmental positions. But so long as such men as BRIGHT and MILL are compelled to remain in *quasi*-opposition to the Administration, it is tolerably clear that there is not much more involved in the party conflict now than has been involved in other modern struggles between Whigs and Conservatives. Lord MALMESBURY in the Foreign Office would be quite as courteous a correspondent as Lord CLARENDON. The policy of the one, in most international affairs in which we have any concern, would be so nearly the same as that of the other, that we should only know the difference from the change of signatures in the London *Official Gazette*. Of course, the bulk of the people will sympathize with the success of any measure which tends to remove the vast load of political disabilities under which the British working classes lie. These unenfranchised Englishmen were with us, heart and soul, all through our struggle. And whatever political party gives best assurance that it recognizes the honesty and justice of their claims ought to have our best wishes. What, however, repels our felicitations, is the apparent apathy upon the subject which marks those who aim to be called British Reformers. The situation, however, may be less hopeless that it seems at the present moment.

The Government and the Fenians.

Our Government has pursued a very sensible and discreet policy with regard to the manifestations and alleged purposes of Fenianism in this country. There have been some calls from the other side of the water for it to "put down" Fenianism; but it was very evident that those who made these demands were entirely ignorant of the nature and powers of our Government. On the other hand there has been with some of our citizens an idea that the Government was winking at what was virtually a violation of international comity, and that it intended in this way to pay England back for her violations of neutrality during the war. Societies were formed and funds were raised in England to aid our rebellion: let there now be funds and societies here to aid the Irish rebellion. Privateers were fitted out at English ports to ravage our commerce: let privateers in turn now sail from our ports to destroy English commerce. As a Confederate Plenipotentiary had a conference with Earl RUSSELL so, in return, a Fenian "Centre" had an interview with President JOHNSON. As raids for arson and murder upon our soil were got up in Canada, so, in like manner, were raids for similar purposes in Canada, permitted to be organized upon our soil.

Such petty and pitiful argumentation as this has been employed by American journals, and our Government has thus been accused of the most contemptible and hypocritical conduct.

Now, it is quite true that there has been a great deal of sensational writing in certain newspapers for some weeks past about a gigantic raid into Canada that had been projected by the Fenians, and the Canadians have been wrought up into a high state of excitement by the telegraphic reports of these stories. But the day on which, according to all accounts, the grand *denouement* was to take place has just passed away, and all was as quiet on the St. Lawrence as it is on the Potomac. The Irishmen in Canada avouched their loyalty to the Provincial Government; the population in general were under arms; but neither an enemy nor his shadow appeared on the frontier.

Now, knowing very well beforehand that such would be the case, what would any one have had our Government do? It could unquestionably have got up a real sensation, and probably have precipitated a heavy quarrel, by making a tremendous show of counteracting Fenian projects. Had it issued proclamations prohibiting Fenian raids—had it called out the militia to enforce our public obligations—had it stationed a heavy military force along the border, we have no doubt that amid the prevailing excitement that would have been aroused, and in the divided sentiment of the people, the Fenians would have been sharp enough to get a few hundred men through the lines somewhere, who would have pitched into the first place they could find in genuine Irish style, and then, when once the rumpus had opened, who can tell what would have been its developments and termination? There is no question that under these circumstances the public excitement would have become general and deep, and Fenianism would quickly have gone forth in practical action, had our Government gone furiously to work to crush its shadow, as some desired. It was far the most sensible thing for the Government to act precisely as it did. It saw no signs of any violation of our neutrality, and it certainly could not be expected to believe or act upon the windy nonsense published by newspaper reporters. As for any interference with the organization known as Fenians, so long as it violated no law of the land, and made no practical attempt to disturb our foreign relations, no one who comprehends the rudiments of our political system could suppose it possible. And the same may be said of any attempt to prevent the publication of the exciting fasehoods about Fenian projects and schemes, which have of late been the staple in some of our public journals. The Emperor of the French took the trouble, in his late speech, to draw a comparison between his Government and ours; but we may take this opportunity of setting forth one of the differences between them, in the fact that while his government extinguishes public societies, organizations and journals as it sees fit, ours is happily not endowed with such powers.

So of the so-called Fenian privateers. We have heard of some half-a-dozen as having been purchased on the lakes and in the seacoast cities. We have heard many times, through the sensational sources already alluded to, that they were about to sail for somewhere to execute some portentous Fenian purpose. But we imagine that the Fenian head-centres as well as our own Governmental head-centres are better informed about the matter; and that the apparent unconcern of our authorities is simply owing to the fact that there is no cause whatever for concern.

It is not at all likely that there will be any call upon our Government for interference with Fenian movements in the future. The American Government has lately shown its determination to prevent rigidly all infringements of international law under all circumstances. CRAWFORD and his men, who lately ma de a breach of our neutrality for the purpose of aiding the Mexican Republic, with which we sympathize, were seized and put in close custody, to await their trial, and the officers of our army who connived with him were also summarily dealt with. Again, in the recent case of Senor M'KENNA, charged with an attempt to fit out privateers for the Chilian service against Spain—the Government had him promptly arrested, on evidence being furnished, although it is sure the sympathies of the American people were not with Spain in her quarrel with Chili. In these instances, our Government gave decisive evidence of the policy it will pursue in these matters. But there is no likelihood, at present, that it will ever be called upon to carry out its policy against fillibustering or privateering on the part of the Fenians.

The Board of Control.

We have known improvident heirs impatient to run through their estate. Their efforts were usually rewarded with success. We have seen party leaders squander a political inheritance. But this has the excuse, generally, of some hallucination. Leaders do not ordinarily destroy their party deliberately, with their eyes open. Our present rulers at Albany are an exception. They act like men who have obtained power by accident, and who seem determined to make what they can while it lasts.

The persistent effort of the Assembly to convert the Health Bill into a party machine would, had it succeeded, been alike disastrous to our City and our party. Nor did the effort cease after the Senate, by its independence, preserved the great feature of usefulness. A "malign influence" followed the law to the City, endeavoring to suborn the Health Board. Here, too, thanks to the intelligence and convictions of a majority of the Commissioners, the integrity of their Board was maintained. So far as the health of the City permits, *Executive* and *Quarantine* "slates" are regarded—AND NO FURTHER.

The pledged faith and honor of the Republican Party was shamefully violated in destroying the non-partisan character of the Police Commission. That outrage will cost the City and the Republican Party dearly when power changes—and that change will come too soon as things are going. The Democracy, with this example of bad faith for its justification, will wipe out the Police Commission.

Last year a reform in the Fire Department was demanded. All classes united in asking for a non-partisan Board of Fire Commissioners. Mr. ANDREWS and other Senators were so anxious upon this point that they endeavored to insert the names of the Commissioners in the bill. This, it was said, implied distrust of the Governor, who, as his confidential friends affirmed, would preserve the non-partisan character of the Board in his nominations. But that promise was kept "to the ear" only. A partisan Board was created, and the Department is running as a political machine, greatly to the hazard of life, and fearfully at the expense of our property.

And now comes the "Board of Control." This, in other words, is a "Vigilance Committee." The citizens of New-York, incapable of self-government, are to be placed under keepers. And all this care for our interests; all this solicitude for our welfare, comes from Albany! Strangers volunteer to save us from ourselves!

Now this kind and course of legislation will not answer. The Democracy, in its pride and power, dared not thus trifle with popular rights. That Party, in its high estate, has been brought low by partisan legislation much less reckless than has been twice attempted, and once accomplished, by Republicans at Albany this Winter.

We do not arraign the Republican members individually. They are men—neither wiser nor better than other men, with no motive or temptations, however, to err. These "machine" bills are worked up by office-seekers, and then, under erroneous views, members go into caucus, coming out bound and blind.

It is a satisfaction, upon all these questions, to find a journal at Albany intelligent and independent enough to admonish its party, and though at the moment its counsels may be disregarded, when "cool reflection comes," the wisdom of its course will be appreciated. The *Evening Journal* closes an able article, exposing the mischievous character of the "Board of Control," as follows:

"It is unnecessary for us to repeat, that, did we deem the enactment of this reported bill into a law a possibility, we should regard it with the most profound apprehension. No truer remark was ever made than that uttered by Mr. PIERSON during the discussion of the Health Bill in the Senate, that 'Commissions are in their very nature odious. The people regard, and have a right to regard, with extreme jealousy, whatever is calculated to diminish or interfere with their prerogatives. The only justification for any such interference is to be found in the argument of a great and overpowering necessity, which extends beyond the limits of the municipality.' The same views were presented in another form, but with equal force, by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in the Assembly. The Metropolitan Police Bill and Health Bill were both defended in view of this sound principle. They related to the control of matters which could not by any possibility be considered local in their character, but in respect of which persons residing in the interior had scarcely less interest than the citizens of the metropolis themselves. No such justification can be found in the present case.

We object to this measure because it centralizes power in defiance of every democratic principle; because it provides an arbitrary method of procedure and punishment not contemplated by the Constitution, and inimical to the liberties of citizens; because it proposes a bureaucracy, by which the affairs of the chief city of the State would be put in commission and transferred to Albany; because it interferes with that well-known and right principle of the Constitution which ordains that no person shall be held guilty of a crime until duly convicted thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, and a Commission vested with extraordinary powers is not a court within the meaning of the provision; because it levies taxes upon the people without their consent; because it takes from citizens of the metropolis the control of its finances, and reposes it in an inquisitorial body, created not by popular election, but by executive appointment; because, in short, it is a palpable and unheard-of denial of all the fundamental theories upon which republican government is based, and an attempt to incorporate upon our political system principles dangerous to the public welfare, which have already been discarded by the more enlightened and liberal monarchies of Europe.

If there be any sound arguments in defence of this scheme, which have not suggested themselves to us, we are prepared to see them presented, and to give them all the weight they deserve—for a question of so much importance should be approached in a temper of dispassionate fairness and philosophical inquiry. But as the subject presents itself to our minds, we are compelled to regard the majority bill with unmixed reprobation. Nor can we free ourselves from a suspicion that the motives in which it originated, and the influences that develope themselves in its advocacy, are such as could not be openly avowed without instantly proving fatal to the measure. Of course, if the features we have alluded to are not entirely misunderstood, the Court of Appeals would at once invalidate the law, upon any case presented to test its constitutionality. The Union majority does not want the odium of passing a bill which is not only uncalled for, but cannot be carried into effect. We entreat members of the Legislature to give the whole case that calm and thorough analysis they are competent to make, and to act with high regard for considerations of honor and public justice, unbiased by any specious pleas on the part of those who wou,d urge them, with a view to achieving narrow and inconsequential party advantages, to perpetrate a great wrong."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company, it will be seen by the news from Europe this morning, is undergoing the process of reorganization. It is to be under new management—which every one will be willing to hope may likewise prove more successful management. Mr. PEABODY, it is alleged, has given the great influence of his name to the new Directory. If this should turn out to be true, there will be, at least, one shrewd and "solid" man at the board. The reorganized Company will do well to avoid, as far as possible, all sort of mystery about their proceedings. If they are to make headway against the sea of troubles which their predecessors had to meet, they can't do better than take the public at once into their confidence, proclaim a liberal tariff which shall not be a mere convenience for stock-jobbers, and invite the representatives of leading journals on both sides of the Atlantic to witness and report upon the progress of their operations. The company about to be dissolved made its name so entirely unpopular before it started on its last enterprise, that its failure really caused comparatively little concern or regret. Mr. PEABODY will understand how important it is that such unpopularity should not be entailed upon himself and his co-directors. We shall look, then, for an entirely new programme of management, and a thrifty liberality which will insure early and complete success.

Privateering.

The following, on the subject of privateering, appears in the report of the House of Commons proceedings on the 2d inst.:

"Mr. GREGORY moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to use her influence with foreign Powers for the purpose of making the principle that private property should be free from capture at sea a maxim of international law.

Mr. BAXTER asked what England's position would be in the event of a war. We should have *Alabamas* springing up in every ocean, and America would take the earliest opportunity of paying us off with interest for the damage done to the commerce of the United States during the late war. We had now seven millions sterling of shipping on the ocean, which was eight or ten times greater than during the last war with France; but although our commerce had increased in this enormous ratio, our ships of war had not, and it would be altogether inadequate to protect our commercial interests in the event of a war breaking out."

That Mr. GREGORY is a cheeky man. From no Member of Parliament, save Mr. LINDSEY, would such a proposition betray more or equal impudence. Mr. LINDSEY shared the profits of merchant-ship robbery, blockade-running, &c., while Mr. GREGORY exerted all his Parliamentary talents and tact to encourage both species of "privateering" during the rebellion.

Mr. BAXTER, who followed Mr. GREGORY, knew the force and effect of the language he used. That member (Mr. B.) was sincere and earnest in his position of neutrality. He, on all occasions, steadily and firmly resisted all the attempts of Messrs. GREGORY and LINDSEY to draw Parliament into the support of the Confederacy, whose agents (Mr. MASON and others) were in constant and close conclave.

It is not strange that England desires to protect "private property from capture by sea," but it is passing strange that Mr. GREGORY should be the mover.

S. M. Clark and the Fractional Currency.

We publish to-day a new version of the story of illustrating the smaller fractional bits of paper-money with a picture of a subordinate named CLARK. Our readers and ourselves were imposed upon the other day by a statement of pretended facts bearing upon this petty business. The matter is hardly worth the prominence given to it. But we have now the highest authority for saying that Mr. S. M. CLARK was not authorized to circulate his pictures at the public expense. The true version of the story, which comes from the office of the United States Treasurer, we publish in another column. It shows the force of impudence in a way seldom attempted before. It is not the first time, however, that men have made a strike for fame, and only achieved notoriety.

"Restored and Regenerated Union."

He trusted the American feeling would predominate here to-day, and that Congress would announce to all Christendom the position on which we stood; that, having put down the greatest rebellion known in history, having restored and regenerated the Union, having reached a status above all other nations, we will not lower our dignity or our position by passing such a measure as this.

Thus exclaimed Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives on the 14th inst. Is this true? Have we a "restored" Union? Thanks to the Army and Navy, the greatest Rebellion known in history "has been put down," but is the Union "restored?" On the contrary, is not Mr. WASHBURNE saying constantly by his *votes* that his *speech* is a delusion? Instead of a "restored" Union, he votes one-third of the States out of it. And he refuses, by his votes, to permit loyal, devoted Union men from Tennessee into Congress. And yet, in a speech intended for Europe, he claims that we are rejoicing in a "restored and regenerated Union!"

Military Records.

The attack upon Col. DOTY, in the *Tribune* of Friday, was most unwarranted and unjust. It is untrue that the office which he holds was *created* for him. When, at the earnest request of both Gov. MORGAN and Gov. SEYMOUR, Col. DOTY accepted the place, he had been appointed Consul at a congenial port, where he hoped to re-establish his health, and was preparing to leave the country. Col. DOTY, as all who know him understand, is a most capable and meritorious man, proverbially patriotic and conscientious. His life has been alike useful and blameless. He does much good and no evil. No man can discharge the duties devolved upon him better—few as well. Why *he* should be selected for unjust aspersion is indeed strange.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Union men of that State are making an active and promising canvas, and look for about the usual Republican majority. Senator SHERMAN made an admirable speech at Bridgeport on Saturday night, a full report of which appears in our paper of this morning.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. BOSISIO takes her benefit here to-night, when "Ione," which introduced the lady to the public, will be played. In addition to this fine work, Mlle. BOSISIO will introduce a couple of pieces from PETRELLA's new opera, "Il Folleto di Gresly."

MARYLAND.

Sailing of the Steamer Worcester—St. Patrick's Day.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 18.

The steamer *Worcester*, of the Baltimore and Liverpool Line, sailed yesterday with a large freight.

St. Patrick's Day was observed here with the usual ceremonies. The distribution of prizes at the Hibernian Free School took place as usual.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 18.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. WYLIE, sailed at 9:30 this morning for Liverpool.

The steamship *St. Andrew*, Capt. SCOTT, from Glasgow March 1, *via* Londonderry, arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening. She reports, on the 5th, passed the steamship *Moravian* in lat. 53.40, long. 20.16; on the 14th, passed a steamship with a white funnel, in lat. 42.41, long. 55. The *St. Andrew* will sail for New-York about Wednesday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 18.

THE LOAN BILL.

The first business in the House to-morrow will be the reconsideration of the vote by which the Loan Bill was defeated on Friday night last. Mr. GARFIELD changed his vote before the result was announced, and made a motion to reconsider, which was entered. A motion to lay that motion on the table will probably be the test, and the friends of the bill are confident that they will be able to reconsider and carry the bill, but the vote will be very close.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MAYORALTY.

The President has been importuned by both the present incumbent KENNEDY and the Mayor elect of New-Orleans, MONROE, to decide what shall be done in regard to the surrender of the office by the one and the assumption of its duties by the other, on the 16th inst. KENNEDY telegraphs Mr. JOHNSON, informing him of the election of MONROE, and asks what he shall do. The President answers: "I have no information to give in regard to surrendering the Mayoralty of New-Orleans to the person elected to fill the position. We have no information showing that the election was not regular, or that the individual who has been elected cannot qualify. In the absence of such proof the presumption is that the election has been according to law, and the person elected can take the oath of allegiance and loyalty required." Yesterday Mr. JOHNSON received a dispatch from Mr. MONROE, the Mayor elect, stating that he had been regularly elected Mayor of New-Orleans, and that he is as loyal to the Union, and as enthusiastically in favor of the policy of the Administration as any man living, and can qualify according to law. To this the President replied by repeating the telegram he had sent to KENNEDY, the pesent Mayor.

SLOW WORK IN TEXAS.

The President has received a dispatch from Gov. HAMILTON, dated at Austin, March 17, saying that the Convention of that State has been in session one month, but nothing has been matured; that the struggle is on the ordinance of secession, the question being shall the ordinance be declared null and void from the beginning, or shall it be repealed. The Union men insist on the former and the rebels and others demand the latter. Gov. HAMILTON says something like the action of the Alabama Convention will be adopted; and there will be no trouble in rejecting the war debt incurred in carrying on the rebellion. The freedmen will be treated more satisfactorily than has been done by most of the Southern States.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN MISSOURI.

A telegram from the Missouri Union Central Conservative Committee gives an encouraging account from that State. From all the districts come evidences of the unqualified support of the President and the policy of his Administration. Out of forty-one newspapers mentioned by the Committee, twenty-eight give their hearty support to Mr. JOHNSON.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

The *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent is mistaken in saying that Mr. ROMERO, Mexican Minister, has been before the Committee on Foreign Relations to advocate the guaranteeing of a loan to JUAREZ. Mr. BINGHAM intends to bring up the Tennessee reconstruction project again to-morrow. It has been nursed by the Committee ever since its first appearance. From present indications, there is likely to be an immense amount of talk on the matter.

COMPTROLLER CLARKE AND CLARK OF THE NOTE PRINTING BUREAU.

Some papers who ought to be better informed, very stupidly confound FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, whose controversy with Secretary MCCULLOCH is attracting much attention, with Mr. S. M. CLARK, Superintendent of the Treasury Note Printing Bureau, and they thereupon proceed to arraign the former for the sins of the latter. They are two entirely different men, of different official functions and different records, both personal and political. The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* and the Boston *Post* will please take notice.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE DISTRICT.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. HOWARD, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the District of Columbia, is using his best exertions to find employment for and remove from this District the surplus population of freedmen now here. There are now about 25,000 of all ages and sexes in the District, which is 10,000 to 12,000 more than can find self-sustaining employment. To accomplish his object, Gen. HOWARD has opened agencies at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and other interior cities. The freedmen are sent to all portions of the country where there is a demand for them, South as well as North, under contracts executed here, which protects them more fully than any other class of laborers have ever been protected yet. Mistaken friends of the freedmen are going about the Halls of Congress raising the clamor that by this means the Freedmen's Bureau here is sending their people back into slavery. Gen. Howard is engaged in a most philanthropic and practical work, and these fault-finder will do the freedmen a good service by helping them.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A valuable contribution to the history of legislation has appeared in Nos. 13, 14 and 15 of the *Reporter*, the admirable weekly compendium of judicial decisions, laws, and notable speeches and arguments, published and edited by R. SUTTON, Esq., Chief of the Senate Reportorial Corps. In these three numbers will be found the original act on which the Freedmen's Bureau was founded, a comprehensive *résumé* of the proceedings in both Houses on Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, the chief speeches in the Senate on the subject, the bill itself as it passed, the President's veto message, Mr. TRUMBULL's speech in review of the veto, Mr. SEWARD's speech at the Cooper Institute, the President's speech of the 22d of February, and that part of Mr. STEVENS' last speech which alludes to the latter. It is an admirable compendium for ready reference.

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The question of commercial intercourse between this country and the British Provinces has been, for the present, disposed of by the rejection of the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. In that decision all parties appear to acquiesce; the ultra protectionists because for the moment their policy triumphs, and the friends of a comprehensive system of reciprocity because it was known that the measure would be practically inoperative, owing to its non-acceptance by the Provinces, whose delegates had substantially declined its terms in advance. The expiration of the treaty yesterday, and the consequent necessity on the part of the Treasury of preparing for a new order of things, keeps the question alive in the minds of members of the Committee, most of whom admit that some action will be necessary before the close of the session, as well to protect the revenue as to prevent embarrassment to the interests on our side of the border, which have grown into importance under the operation of the treaty. It is believed that a few weeks' experience will satisfy all parties of the necessity of some satisfactory settlement of the question, and the difficulty is to determine the means by which this end shall be reached, and the conditions on which it shall be based. The members of the Committee are known to be at sea on both points. Parties who are supposed to reflect the views of officials in the Treasury Department, favor the idea of temporary legislation, providing for the admission of Provincial products, for one year, at an average rate of duty of, say, ten per cent.; the terms of after-intercourse being left to the consideration of a commission to be appointed jointly by Congress and the Provinces. This, it is alleged, is the only plan by which the concurrent legislation which is essential to reciprocity can be brought about; both parties being equally desirous of coming to a proper understanding, yet differing widely in their veiws as to details. It is further urged, in support of this course, that its adoption may be expected to induce the Provinces to abstain from the enforcement of the proclamations in reference to their fishing grounds, where there is risk of collisions between American fishermen and the Provincial authorities. The probability of complications of this character, unless something be shortly done, will bring the subject under the notice of the Committee, on Foreign Affairs in both Houses. Again, there are others who suggest that to obviate the objections which a majority in the House entertain to special legislation in relation to foreign provinces, something may be advantageously done in the revision of the tariff, which Congress must undertake. Thus, by fixing low rates of duty on barley, oats, wheat, flour, peas, and other products constituting the bulk of our importations from Canada, and which can never be brought from elsewhere at any rate that may be imposed, it is contended that a great practical object may be gained without resorting to any special enactments. The Provinces are at present entirely unrepresented here, except as they come within the range of tne British Minister. The only lobbying yet visible has been in the interest of parties concerned in Nova Scotia coal, whose expectations of a separate measure for their benefit were blighted by the decision of the House, when dealing with that item of Mr. MORRILL's defeated bill.

THE AMNESTY-SUFFRAGE PROCLAMATION.

We have good authority for saying that the resolutions introduced by Senator STEWART, of Nevada, on Friday last, proposing general amnesty in exchange for universal suffrage, was suggested and prepared by Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, father-in-law of Mr. STEWART, and formerly United States Senator from Mississippi. Mr. FOOTE, as is well known, has recently advocated universal suffrage.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Major A. H. ANDREWS, United States Army, has been assigned to the command of the Military District of Ouachita, in the Department of Arkansas.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has instructed the commanders of military departments to reduce the number of volunteer commands.

The Third, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Second Regular Cavalry regiments have been assigned to duty in the Department of Missouri.

The military districts in the Department of Missouri, except the district of New Mexico, have been discontinued.

The Department Quartermaster of the Department of Washington is rapidly reducing the number of clerks, messengers and teamsters under his supervision.

By the discontinuation of the sub-depot east of G-street, no less than thirty persons have been discharged.

The total number of employes under Gen. RUCKER, at one time during the war, amounted to nearly twenty thousand persons; now the number is less than thirteen hundred. The highest number of horses foraged at this Department was 75,000; it is now less than 5,000.

GIFT ENTERPRISE SWINDLE.

The Postmaster at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., sends a letter to the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, inclosing a lot of circulars to show by what means the swindling gift enterprise business is carried on by firms in New-York and elsewhere. They, he says, are but samples of similar documents arriving daily, and although he warns every one receiving them, every few days some dupe sends off $10 or $20. He also encloses a circular to show how the names of parties are obtained from postmasters, not awnre of the object sought to be accomplished. All this information the Committee is considering, in connection with Mr. DIXON's bill to prevent the perversion of the mails to fraudulent and illegal purposes. In the same connection the United States District Attorney for the District of New-Jersey writes to the Postmaster-General to advise him when any law is passed to enable the Post-office Department to prevent such frauds as have been lately perpetrated by JASON H. TUTTLE, at Flatbrookville, N. J., the particulars of which we gave in the TIMES a few days ago. The United States Consul at Toronto writes to Gov. WARD that he has seized two thousand six hundred letters obtained by TUTTLE from the Post-office at Flatbrookville, containing money.

LEAGUE ISLAND VS. NEW-LONDON.

The Naval Committee will, to-morrow evening, postpone Mr. BRANDEGEE's argument against League Island, and in favor of New-London as a site for a navy-yard, to Monday evening next. The harbor of New-London has a historic fame as one of the best, if not the very best in the United States. Commodore JOHN RODGERS, who, in command of one of our frigates wintered there in 1809 and 1810, gives as proof of its excellence, that he "rode all Winter to a single anchor and with a condemned cable." Commodore BAINBRIDGE, in a report made 1818, says of it: "This is an excellent harbor, accessible at all seasons." And the following extract from the New-London *Gazette*, of Jan. 11, 1826, presents an important consideration in determining the question of the location of the new navy-yard for iron-clad vessels:

"Its harbor (New-London) is universally allowed to be one of the best in the Union, and by many it is preferred to any in the United States. It is easy of entrance; has water sufficient for any ship; is free from strong tides and currents; has good anchorage; is guarded by nature from the effect of any violent storms. It is said by many who have remained here during the Winter with some of our frigates, that the expense of cable was nothing compared with almost any other port."

NATIONAL BANKS.

There are now 1,643 National Banks, with a circulation amounting to $261,638,920, and a total capital of $412,693,236.

SERMON IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rev. R. W. SLOAN, of New-York, preached this morning in the Hall of the House of Representatives. A large number of Congressmen were present.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Whewell, of Cambridge University, England.

The last advices from England convey the intelligence of the death, on the 6th instant, of the distinguished Professor and scholar, Dr. WHEWELL, Master of Trinity College. Dr. WHEWELL was born in Lancaster, of humble parentage, and, it is said, his father intended to devote him to his own handicraft, but the superiority of his intellectual powers were so apparent when a pupil in the Free Grammar School of his native town that he was allowed to continue his studies, and in due course he entered Trinity College. In 1828 he was elected Professor of Mineralogy, which position he resigned ten years afterward, when he was elected to the chair of Moral Philosophy. In 1841 he was nominated to the Mastership. Dr. Whewell was distinguished for his wide and varied attainments, and his published works contain valuable treatises on Moral Philosophy, Political Economy and Mathematics, as well as the Natural Sciences, though he will be best known in after years as the author of the *History of the Inductive Sciences*, published in 1841, and *The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, published a few years after. He was prouder of Trinity College than of any of his works, and would have sacrificed everything to magnify it. And it must be added that he endowed it with almost royal munificence. Some seven or eight years since he built, at his own expense, a hostel for the reception of some of the overflowing students of Trinity, who had been compelled to live in lodgings for want of rooms in College, and at the time of his death he had commenced still larger works by way of addition to the former building. Dr. WHEWELL was twice married and twice a widower. His first wife was Miss MARSHALL, a sister of Lady MONTEAGLE. She died in 1854, and he married, secondly, in 1858, the widow of Sir GILBERT AFFLECK, a sister of the late Mr. LESLIE ELLIS, himself a fellow of Trinity.

LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans Mayorship—Action of the Legislature in Regard to the Navigation of the Mississippi—The Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 17.

Gov. WELLS having persistently refused to give a certificate to the newly-elected Mayor and the other city officials, Gen. CANBY was then applied to by their attorney. Gen. CANBY took the official returns, and promised to issue the order requested, either to-night or Monday.

The Legislature has passed a series of resolutions inviting the coöperation of Senators and Representatives of the various States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, with the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, to urge upon Congress the importance and necessity of adopting some practical plan to keep sufficient water at the mouth of the Mississippi. Gov. WELLS was requested to correspond with the Governors of the States interested, and a special committee appointed to correspond with the Chambers of Commerce of Memphis, Louisville, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and St. Paul.

Cotton quiet; sales 2,000 bales; receipts to-day 883 bales; Middling 40c.@42c. Sugar crop nearly all in; quotations nominal. Gold 28⅜. Sterling Exchange 137½@138. Freights on cotton to Liverpool ⅜c.@9-16d.

CANADA.

The Fenian Excitement Subsiding.

TORONTO, C. W., Sunday, March 18.

Reports from all the principal towns in the province, received last night, show that no outbreak has occurred anywhere. Loyal speeches were made and general readiness manifested to nip any Fenian demonstration in the bud at the shortest possible time. Apprehensions of any successful raid or invasion have subsided, but the preparations are not relaxed. It is reported that an attempt was threatened about the 22d inst., but the Orangemen of the province are ready at a moment's warning.

Large Fire in Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, Sunday, March 18.

Thirty buildings were destroyed by fire in Minneapolis, Minn., Friday night. Loss $100,000.

THE RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

Further Extracts from Letters to Mr. Raymond, Editor of the Times.

TROY, Bradford Co., Penn., Feb. 28.

I heartily agree with the President's views on reconstruction, and, until recently, admired the manner in which he expressed them. Recently, I have feared that he was giving too much of his time to making lengthy speeches to delegations, whether of Virginians, negroes, Fenians, or others. I have all along regarded the radical wing of our party somewhat in the light of the "Reds" and Jacobins of the French revolution, before whom (while they were prating loudly about "liberty") such Republicans as LAFAYETTE had to fly for their lives, and WASHINGTON and other framers of our Government would have had to do the same, or have lost their heads. Therefore, I regard them as deserving of all that the President said of them in his speech of the 22d inst. Yet, I fear that many of his friends will think it better that some one else had said it. If his friends generally do think that he is doing a little too much for his enemies by talking too much about them, will he not listen to a little friendly advice—that he say less?

Believing, as I do, that the *Rads* are the most dangerous enemies the country has, and consequently that the salvation of everything that is valuable in this Government depends upon the success of the *Conservative* element. I *feel* on this subject.

Having lost nearly all that makes life desirable by the war, in the lives of two noble sons, I regret that wicked men should be striving to make our sacrifices of no avail.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26.

So far as I can judge there is a settling of public sentiment, favorable, on the whole, to the President. If he doesn't try to follow up too rapidly his blows, I think he will carry all but a comparatively insignificant minority. I mean by this, if he avoids personal issues and saying too much. It is perfectly evident that so far as his positions assumed toward Congress are involved he carries the bulk of the Union party with him, and would carry more but for a certain, undefined, nameless fear that under the influence of personal antagonism, he may be carried further than he himself intends. Calmness and personal self command, with action in the direction already indicated, will be sure to give him the mastery of the situation. But denunciation and personal bitterness, under whatever provocation, weakens, by leading men to distrust his judgment and self command. I returned from Boston last Friday, and my observation would lead me to include the community there in my expression. Secretary SEWARD's late speech, I believe, meets unusual approval, and your own is much commended.

ANGOLA, Ind., Feb. 11.

It is with pride that I approve of your course in Congress. I would that our member, Mr. —, (for whom I voted,) stood on the record as you stand. It seems that Mr. STEVENS and his extremists not only lead our party in general, but have their decisions made in *tin-pan caucus* so conclusively, that bringing their measures before the House is not for the House to judge, but only as a formal necessity.

It is truly a sad act to complicate the vexed question of reconstruction with this last unnecessary constitutional amendment, most plainly intended to provoke the former Slave States. Said States can truthfully retort by saying that in all the Free States all blacks and mulattoes, male and female, even the negro baby that was old enough to cry on the 1st day of June, 1860, was and is represented in Congress, even in States where all negroes were denied the right of suffrage.

NORTH WHITE CREEK, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 22.

I am glad to find some of our Union members willing to sustain the President in his efforts to restore the Union under the Constitution, with equal and exact justice to all.

I regret that such men as STEVENS, SUMNER, and others, take such radical ground, as it only tends to widen a fearful breach which we should all desire to close. While there are a few who sustain these men in their extreme measures, the masses of the people are for peace and renion on a fair and honorable basis, and for restoring the Union men of the "seceded" States to all their former rights and privileges, believing as they always have, that no State has a right to secede from the Union.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23.

President JOHNSON is right, and must be sustained by all wise and good men, Radicals may exist at the North, as well as at the South. Stand up firmly for the right, even if such men as BEN. WOOD and Copperheads like him force themselves into your company. I have no doubt the President will find an opportunity to teach these rebel sympathizers that he is not *their* friend and defender. I admire him greatly.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.

* * * I am sure the sentiment of the country is with the Administration, and the factious opposition of the Radicals in Congress will only ruin the party that follows them.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 10.

* * * Allow me to say that I think the views held by yourself, in common with many others, will eventually be adopted, if they can be placed and kept before the people until thoroughly understood. * *

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12.

President JOHNSON's recent utterances are quieting the public mind, I think, in regard to his present position and future policy.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12.

I take this opportunity to personally thank you for the able support you have given to the patriotic efforts of those statesmen of the North, and, I may add, of the South too, who for the last four or five years have endeavored to maintain our country one and indivisible.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Feb. 13.

I can safely assure you that your course is regarded by those of my acquaintances who have watched closely the proceedings of Congress as eminently just, wise and proper, and that you can rely with implicit confidence on the judgment, integrity and virtue of the mass of the American people to sustain you in your efforts.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.

I go in for sustaining President JOHNSON, and this is the sentiment of the bulk of the Union party in New-York City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 20.

The conflict between the President and the Radicals has, at last, come to a crisis. It remains to be seen whether or not they will accept the issue. I think not. If they do, they will not only have dug their own graves, but entombed themselves in it. "The President is right." I hear it on all sides, and I firmly believe that if the question could be fairly brought before our people, as it will be, he will be sustained by a large majority.

PRATTSBURGH, Steuben Co., Feb. 21.

I am much pleased with the course President JOHNSON is pursuing, and allow me to thank him through you, for it. I believe that a large portion of the people are in the same way of thinking.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

I think in the course the President is taking with regard to the veto, he will carry our whole country with him, though he is quite severe on STEVENS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, SUMNER & Co.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

* * * Your standpoint on this important subject gives much satisfaction to your constituents. To be the supporter of President JOHNSON in the present critical emergency, is to myself and your other friends extremely satisfactory. The plan and policy of President JOHNSON toward the States lately in rebellion, commands the approbation of all not *extreme* in their ideas, who have the interests of the entire country at heart.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.

I desire to express to you my gratification at the continued firmness of your position on the matters which are making, or attempting to make, a breach between the Union and the President.

The Radicals are determined, if possible, to drive the President over to the Copperheads, and the only hope of salvation is in the position taken by such men as yourself, Secretary SEWARD and Senator MORGAN.

Be firm. The country will sustain you. When the reign of excitement and passion are over, the people, who in the main are always right, will acknowledge such men as you as their real friends and defenders.

Large Fire at Elmira—Seven Buildings Destroyed.

ELMIRA, Sunday, March 18.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the building corner of Main and Water streets, occupied as a furniture warehouse. Seven buildings were burned to the ground and several others badly damaged by attempts to tear them down. Two sections of the Main-street bridge across the Chemung, were also destroyed by the fire. Loss, $50,000; insured for $35,000, principally in Hartford Companies, the Albany City and Northwestern of Oswego. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

S. M. Clark and the Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 17, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The facts in CLARK's case are as follows: During Mr. FESSENDEN's Secretaryship, when it was determined to issue a new series of fractional currency, in place of the original productions of CLARK's brain, (as it was found the various denominations, being printed from one general plate, offered great facilities for changing the values from lower to higher, a thing a schoolboy could have foreseen from the first,) it was determined also to use portrait vignettes for the purpose, and the arrangement proposed by Mr. CLARK was the heads of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer. The latter gentlemen, Messrs. MCCULLOCH and SPINNER, objected strongly, and only gave a reluctant consent, when assured it was the Secretary's wish. In the case of Mr. MCCULLOCH, the die that had been prepared by the American Bank Note Company could not be obtained, and as he refused to have another prepared, his consent was coupled with conditions that could not be fulfilled. Gen. SPINNER, after repeated and urgent solicitations from Mr. CLARK, sat for the photograph from which the die used on the fifty-cents was prepared, though it was originally intended for the five-cent notes. Mr. CLARK subsequently used the vignettes of Secretary FESSENDEN on the twenty-fives. He then, with his usual adroitness, insisted on putting the head of Gen. SPINNER on the fifty-cents, and after much solicitation, and on the representation that there was no other that could be used without the delay incident to its preparation, Gen. SPINNER consented to the change.

Meanwhile, it was determined to issue no more five-cent notes, but it was found the great demand for that denomination in the South rendered a fresh supply necessary. When the design for the new issue was prepared, Mr. CLARK exhibited it to Gen. SPINNER with the remark: "What head shall we use; the boys have got up a die with my head, what objection is there to using it?" Gen. SPINNER replied, "I have none." And on this remark, Mr. CLARK, with his characteristic impudence, claims he was authorized by Gen. SPINNER to use his head; nay, more, was induced to consent reluctantly to its use! The facts are that Gen. SPINNER had no authority to *approve the design*, neither has he ever attempted to exercise such authority, and was surprised when informed by the Secretary that the design had not been submitted to him (the Secretary) and approved. The fact is, in spite of the statements of "Justice," (?) that Mr. CLARK put his own head on the currency without any authority whatever, and further, could not have obtained the authority to do so. The Secretary has always disapproved of it, and only suffered its issue on the assurances of CLARK that Gen. SPINNER desired it, and that great delay and expense would be incurred by the preparation of another die. *The Secretary did not know that Mr. Clark's face was to be used until the dies and plates were finished.*

The solitary correct statement in the statement of "Justice," is that Mr. CLARK regrets the fact, but he omits to state that the reason he does so is the indignation his brassy conduct has aroused. FACTS.

ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD COMPLETED.

New Route to Schenectady and Saratoga—The Southern Terminus at Athens-on-the-Hudson—A Description of the Road.

The new railroad between Athens and Schenectady, which has been in the course of construction for some time past, is now about completed, and will undoubtedly be ready for business on the opening of navigation. It is called the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad, and is 38 miles in length from, where it leaves the New-York Central track, two miles east of Schenectady, to its terminus, one mile north of Athens, on the west bank of the Hudson River.

ATHENS.

Athens, Greene County, N. Y., is a very pretty little village of about 2,000 inhabitants, and, as a river town, has the reputation of being a very lively, well-to-do burgh. Whatever enterprise is in it rightfully belongs to it, and not to the outside influences of the surrounding country, as the topography thereabouts is such as to preclude the possibility of any assistance in the shape of trade from the tillers of the soil, or "hewers of wood," the farmers being shut off from communication with the village by abrupt hills and other natural obstructions. Athens is situated at the head of ship navigation, on the west bank of the river, one hundred and fifteen miles from New-York, thirty-five miles from Albany and is opposite the City of Hudson. In it are the usual number of churches and schools generally found in a place of that size. The fact of its being the terminus, or nearly so, (only a mile short,) of the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad, has advanced the price of real estate in the village from thirty-three to fifty per cent. Rents have also advanced enormously. It was contemplated at one time to bring the Erie Canal to Athens but the idea was abandoned on account of opposition influence at Albany. Not at Athens nor in Athens but a little over a mile north of it on the bank of the river are to be found the

[MAIN BUILDINGS OF THE NEW RAILROAD.

These are built on a pier or dock, said pier being 1,845 feet in length, the main building being 1,120 feet in length, and the work on all having been of such a quality as to insure great strength and durability. The freight storehouse is open on the river side and lighted from above. The passenger building and connecting offices are richly and substantially fitted up, the walls being "hard finish." Necessary closets are attached to the ladies' and gentlemen's rooms. Over these closets water tanks are located, force pumps being near at hand to conduct the water to them and for the purpose of extinguishing fires.

As an improvement in that line this feature of the building is worthy of praise. In the edifice also are three fire proof vaults to be used as depositaries for valuables. Work is progressing on a complete gas manufactory near the depot, with a gasometer of 20,000 feet capacity. When finished this will supply the large steamers of the Peoples' Line, which now use gas for illumination, they burning over 10,000 feet per trip. The Company have purchased two large farms in close proximity to the depot, and are organizing a village, the streets for which are already laid out. A store has also been opened by Capt. HENRY E. NICHOLS, formerly Captain of the steamboat *South America*. The depot buildings are situated at the mouth of Murderer's Creek, so-called because of a murder committed near there some years since. The historical collections of New-York say that the victim was a young girl. She was enticed away from her home by a villain, who, after ravishing her, murdered her, and threw the body in the creek.

THE ROUTE TO SCHENECTADY.

Starting from Athens the new railroad passes over a flat country to Coxsackie, the first station after leaving Athens. Coxsackie proper is situated directly on the bank of the river, the railroad station being two miles back of it. The town contains about 1,000 inhabitants. The next station is New Baltimore, which place also contains about 1,000 inhabitants, and like Coxsackie is situated on the bank of the river, the railroad tapping it two miles to the westward. The above places are all situated in Greene County. Next comes Coeymans, Albany County. The dividing line between Albany and Greene County is here. The place contains about 1,500 inhabitants. Jayne's Corners, town of Bethlehem, comes next. It is hardly a place worth mentioning, containing but about 100 inhabitants, and having no Post-office. The town of Bethlehem, however, is large, taking in the lower part of the City of Albany. The only buildings to be seen at Jayne's Corners are a church and a store. Our informant remarked in a sorrowful tone of voice, "You can't even get a drink of whisky there."

After leaving Jayne's Corners the next stopping-place is Feurbush, town of New-Scotland. Feurbush is the Dutch name for pine woods. This is the half-way station. Here the locomotives drawing the trains will be given additional supplies of wood and water. It is situated on the Clarksville turnpike. Through this turnpike a great deal of travel comes from the Helderberg Mountains, and a large part of the produce which goes into Albany also finds its way to market through the Clarksville turnpike.

Next comes "New-Scotland Village," in the town of New-Scotland. The village itself contains but two or three hundred inhabitants, but the town is a large one. One mile north of this village the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad crosses that of the Albany and Susquehannah road. A depot is to be built at the junction, which fact will undoubtedly raise the price of real estate in the village of New-Scotland. The next stopping place is "Guilderland Centre," better known as "Bangall," the former name, however, being the Post-office designation. It contains about three hundred inhabitants. "Guilderland," the town is large, a part of it being under the Albany City Government. It is located in Albany County, and running through it is a continuation of Lydia-street, Albany.

Next comes Schenectady, the inland terminus of the road, a place which has often been described, therefore, there is no need of my referring to it at length.

DISTANCES.

The following is a table of distances:

	Miles.		Miles.
Athens	0	Feurbush	3
Coxsackie	5	New-Scotland	2½
New-Baltimore	7	Guilderland	6
Coeymans	3½	Schenectady	7½
Jayne's Corners	3		

As will be seen by the above table the road is thirty eight and a half miles in length.

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROAD.

In the matter of freight the principal business of the road will consist in the transportation of pressed hay, apples, and produce generally, from the surrounding country, and in the carrying of New-York freight to the merchants in the West, and western freights to merchants in the East. The passenger traffic of the road in the Summer season will undoubtedly be large, especially if the company succeed in their negotiations for the purchase of the Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad.

In fact that result will not make much difference after all as we are informed that if the latter named do not feel disposed to sell, the Saratoga and Hudson River Company will build a railroad of their own from Schenectady to Saratoga, the track running parallel with the one already constructed.

It is highly probable, however, that the road mentioned will be purchased.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY.

The character of the country through which the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad passes is a steady succession of "flats" from Athens to Coeymans, bounded on the west by mountains and hills, and on the east by gently rising ground.

In Albany County, through Bethlehem and New-Scotland, the grounds are called "Jericho Flats," all, however, good farming land.

That part in Schenectady County is all sand. So great is the accumulation of the gritty soil that it is stated on undoubted authority that the neighbors often sue one another for land which has blown on each other's premises during a high wind. The only place along the route of the road likely to be benefitted by the enterprise is "Feurbush," where the half-way houses are to be erected.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ROAD.

The officers of the road are as follows: President—DANIEL DREW; Vice President—WARREN COLEMAN; Superintendent.— BURROUGHS; Chief Engineer —THOMAS HAZARD.

The project of building the road emanated from DANIEL DREW.

Operations on the road will undoubtedly commence about the 1st of April, the People's Line of steamers landing there, as already reported, giving to those persons who will visit Saratoga the coming season a change in rustic views, and a ride over a new railroad.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

United States Supreme Court.—MARCH 18.

On motion of Mr. Attorney-General Speed, A. M. Stout, Esq., of Kentucky, and H. L. Burnett, Esq., of Ohio, were admitted attorneys and counselors of this Court.

Warren et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Van Buskirk et al.—The motion for a *supersedeas* and stay of execution in this case was argued by Mr. Parker in support thereof, and by Mr. Gale in opposition thereto.

No. 285.—Alex. J. P. Garesché, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The State of Missouri.

No. 292.—J. A. Cummings, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The State of Missouri.

The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. Strong for the defendant in error. The argument of these cases will likely consume the day Monday and most of Tuesday.

Adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

The Missouri "Oath of Loyalty."—The Requirement in Effect a Bill of Pains and Penalties—It Impairs the Obligation of Contracts—It Deprives the Attorney of his Property in his Profession, without due Process of Law—It is Partisan, Proscriptive, Cruel, Tyrannical, and Oppressive—It Abridges the Freedom of Religious Opinion and Teachings—It is Penal in its Nature, and in Violation of the Constitution of the United States.

J. A. Cummings vs. *The State of Missouri, and A. J. P. Garesché* vs. *Same.*—On behalf of Dr. Cummings, Hon. Montgomery Blair makes a separate argument, contending that the disabilities and disfranchisements imposed by the new Constitution of Missouri are void because penal in their nature, and in violation of that clause of the Federal Constitution which provides that no State shall pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law, and citing numerous authorities tending to show that the provisions of the Missouri Constitution in question are in their nature bills of attainder, and retrospective in their operation.

It is not denied, he asserts, that the effect of these provisions is to deprive all the citizens who have done any of the acts enumerated in the third section, of all the rights, privileges and franchises following: The right to vote at any election; to hold any office; to be a candidate for any office; to serve as a juror; to practice, when as an attorney or counsellor-at-law; to be an officer, councilman, director, trustee or manager of any corporation; to be a professor or teacher in any school, public or private; to hold any property in trust for any church, religious society or congregation; to act as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder or other clergyman of any religious denomination; or preach, or teach, or solemnize marriages. And all this is accomplished without any trial or judicial proceeding whatever. The Supreme Court of the State attempts to save this measure from being characterized as an act of attainder and *ex post facto* law, thus: "Clearly, he who refuses to take the oath and still continues to pursue a calling, when the taking of the oath is a prerequisite or *sine quâ non* to render it lawful, violates an existing law. He is not liable for any acts supposed to have been done or committed antecedently, but for violating an actual subsisting law after its enactment."

As the avowed purpose of the subsisting law, for violating which, after its enactment, the plaintiff in error was indicted, was to punish him for acts antecedently done, by depriving him of his calling on account of those acts, this statement of the Court seems strangely at variance with the simple facts before it. Nor does it meet the point to say that the party is punished for violating "an existing law," or "an actual subsisting law after its enactment." This existing or subsisting law is an act of attainder or *ex post facto* law, because it prohibits the plaintiff from pursuing his calling on account of his antecedent act, and it does not lose its character by providing a punishment if he does not desist from his calling. This is indeed essential to give practical effect to the tyrannical conception which originated the law. But the Court takes another ground in support of its judgment, which it thus explains: "The distinction between what is legally meant by punishment and the disability which may incidentally attach, is clear and obvious. It will not be seriously denied that the state has the right to impose restrictions and conditions on her citizens in the exercise of their callings or professions, as a municipal regulation, provided it is deemed necessary to the public good, and does not deprive them of any natural right; and whether the exigencies of the times demand such enactments, the law-making power is the proper and appropriate judge."

It is not easy to perceive the distinction spoken of in the first sentence of this extract. The only thing it makes manifest to a reader of Missouri decisions is, that neither the literature nor law of the tribunal has been improved by the new Constitution, of which the Court, as now constituted, is the first birth. It is worthy of remark, however, that even that Court does not say, that in point of fact, this, the most elaborately contrived and cruel system of partisan proscription and oppression which political controversy ever invented, was not contrived to punish and proscribe political opponents. The Court only says that the Convention had the right to proscribe and disfranchise in virtue of the power possessed to regulate public affairs according to its discretion. But this suggestion as to the object of the proscription does not strengthen the argument for the power to impose it. The question remains: Can the successful party in a State deprive its opponents of all rights, forbid them all professional pursuits, exclude them from the pulpit as teachers in public or private life; in a word, deny them all means of living, and thus banish them from the State? True, it is only lawyers, preachers and teachers, &c., who are proscribed by the present Constitution. But if the State can exclude them from these callings now, what will prevent it from excluding them from callings hereafter? The same principle which authorizes the State to impose such an oath upon a lawyer or a preacher, or school teacher, will allow of its exaction from the merchant, mechanic, doctor or farmer. The Court does, indeed, say in the above extract, that the State cannot, on pretence of such regulations, deprive a man of any natural right. It is plain, however, that the Court attached no meaning to the language, or it could not have held that the State had a right to prohibit Mr. Cummings from preaching, a calling, of all others, the most independent of the state, under our government, and which, it may be said, he had a natural right to pursue, if that may be said of any vocation.

In the case of A. J. P. Garesché, who was disbarred by the Court because he would not take the oath, Messrs. Field and Johnson submit an additional argument, in substance that the objection to the oath is the same in this case as in the other; it is no less *ex post facto*, and no less repugnant to the Federal Constitution. If it be said that the profession of the lawyer is in some measure official, while that of the clergyman is not, it may be assumed that deprivation of either is a punishment, according to the well-known definition of crimes and punishments. If neither be official, but both private callings, the deprivation of that is a severer penalty, and harder to be justified.

Mr. Garesché submits an argument in his own behalf, in which he objects to the oath for the reasons set forth in the arguments of his counsel, and for the further reason that it provides for offences of which the State has no cognizance. By the oath the party is required to swear that he has never in any manner "adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them or by unlawfully sending within their lines money, &c." Here is a distinction made between a *contribution* to the enemies of the United States and unlawfully sending goods, &c., within their lines. It is submitted then, that if, moved by charity, the plaintiff in error has given alms to a Confederate soldier a strict construction of this passage would subject him to perjury if he took the oath. This is not a forced interpretation, as at one period of the war it was held by the military authorities of the city of St. Louis, that to send goods or clothing to Confederate prisoners was an evidence of "Southern sympathy." It is always to be borne in mind in the analysis of this oath that we are not engaged in a trial, where counts may expound the law, but it is an oath addressed to the conscience of the individual, and under the condition that falsity of swearing shall be punished as perjury. Well then may even that citizen who believes himself guiltless recoil from an oath which he knows may be interpreted by his enemies in a sense which would subject him to indictment for perjury, and thus subject himself to the risk of continuely, from which every sensitive man would shrink.

POINTS MADE BY THE STATE—THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY LIMITED IN SUCH CASES—THE STATES RETAIN THE RIGHT TO EXACT THE QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED BY THE MISSOURI CONSTITUTION—THE OATH IS NOT A "TEST OATH."

The State, by George P. Strong, Esq., of St. Louis, and Senator Henderson, of Missouri, replies in both cases by one brief, the questions involved being considered as substantially the same.

It is contended, first, that the judicial power of the Federal Government is limited, in cases of this kind, to questions arising under the Federal Constitution, and does not extend to those arising under the Constitution of the several States. Secondly, this power should be, and by this Court always had been, exercised with great caution, whenever it has been asked to annul an act of the State Legislatures, on account of alleged repugnance to the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The conflict between the two should be clear and palpable. And in a case like the present—the first of its kind—where the fundamental law of a State, created by the people themselves, and not an ordinary act of legislation, is called in question, the Court should be still more guarded in the exercise of its powers. Third, the separate States were originally possessed of all the attributes of sovereignty, and these attributes remain with them, except so far as the people may have parted with them in forming the Federal Constitution; and, fourth, among the rights reserved to the States which may be considered as established upon principle, and unvarying usage beyond question or dispute, is the exclusive right of each State to determine the qualification of voters and office-holders, and the terms and conditions upon which members of any political body may exercise their various callings and pursuits within its jurisdiction. Fifth, the provisions of the Constitution of Missouri came within the range of these reserved rights, and are neither "bills of attainder" or of pains and penalties, "nor *ex post facto* laws," nor laws "impairing the obligations of contract." They are designed to regulate the "municipal affairs" of the State; that is, to prescribe who shall be voters, who shall hold office, who shall exercise the profession of the law, and who shall mould the character of the people by becoming their public teachers.

In the sixth place, bills of pains and penalties, and *ex post facto* laws are such as relate exclusively to crimes and their punishments; and not one of the many examples cited of bills of pains and penalties and retrospective laws, bears any resemblance to the constitutional provisions this Court is now called to pass upon. They are all, in terms, acts defining and punishing crimes, and designating the persons to be affected by them, and do not leave it optional whether they would suffer the penalty or not.

The Missouri Constitution is professedly dealing with qualifications for voting, holding office, and pursuing certain callings. It does not purport to be dealing with crimes or their punishments. It has no coercive force whatever upon those who do not choose to furnish evidence of the qualifications required and accept the privileges conferred. The whole tenor of the law shows that its design was not to punish offenses, but to provide for the safety of the State, by requiring that those only shall enjoy the elective franchise, the offices, the positions and influence in the nature of public callings, who had possessed at least as much loyalty as not to have encouraged and assisted the rebellion. Every private calling is subject to such regulations as the State may see fit to impose. The privilege of appearing in courts, as attorneys-at-law, and the privilege of exercising the functions of a public teacher of the people, have always been the subjects of legislation, and may be withheld or conferred as may best subserve the public welfare. Private rights have always been held to be subordinate to the public good. The freedom of religious opinions, and the rights of conscience, which we so highly prize, are secured to us by the State Constitutions, and find no protection in the Constitution of the United States. If any State were so unwise as to establish a State religion, and require every priest and preacher to be licensed before attempting to preach or teach, there is no clause in the Federal Constitution that would authorize this Court to pronounce the act unconstitutional and void.

It is alleged that these provisions impair the obligation of the contract made by the State with Mr. Garesché when he received his license to practice as an attorney. But the State made no contract with him. He did not undertake to practice, nor did the State engage that he should be retained by a single client. It granted him the privilege of appearing in her courts as the attorney of suitors or parties to suits, but no obligation was secured to him on either side. He could practice or not, as he saw fit, and was not even under the obligations of a common carrier to receive and transact such business as might be brought to him. The right to practice was a naked privilege, conferred without consideration, and not a contract. The objection that he could not fulfill his engagement with his client, by reason of this oath, would lie as well and with equal force against any law that might arrest and punish him for crime. If he had been convicted and executed for treason, after undertaking causes for his clients, the obligation of his contract would have been affected in the same way. There would have been a personal inability on his part to perform them.

But this oath lacks the essential features of a "test oath," as the term is generally received and understood. A test oath, properly so called, may be said to be a declaration, under oath, of political or religious opinions. This oath requires no expression of opinion, but a declaration of facts, which enter collaterally into the elements of qualifications required for the exercise of certain franchises or privileges, and it deals with each individual only in reference to civil qualifications.

The question is—shall the State be permitted to regulate elective franchise and the privileges of citizenship, upon such considerations as the color of the skin, the age, the sex, the amount of property or length of residence of those who claim them—arbitrary, and often unreasonable qualifications; and shall she be denied the right to require the rational, the essential qualifications of loyalty—fidelity to the Government.

As to the objection that the oath is one of disloyalty instead of loyalty to the Government of the United States, because it requires a declaration that the juror has not taken up arms against the Government of the State; the Constitution of the United States is a part of the Government of a State; and is as much the Constitution of the people of Missouri as the Constitution of the State. Those who defended the one defended the other. The State Government was never hostile to the Federal Government. The hostility of Gov. Jackson was individual and personal, and was intended to subvert both State and Federal Governments.

Mr. Hamilton says in the *Federalist*: "We consider the State Government and the National Government as they truly are, in the light of kindred systems, and as parts of one whole."

Chief Justice McKean, in 3 *Dalton*, 473, says: "The Government of the United States forms a part of the Government of each State. These (the State and National,) form *one complete* Government."

Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Major Cartwright, (vol. 4, p. 396 of his works,) speaking of the State and Federal Governments, says: "They are co-ordinate parts of one simple and integral whole."

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT — *Part I.*—COURT opens at 10 A. M. *Nos.* 1047, 1145, 2317, 1065, 1111, 1169, 1075, 1207, 1209, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1237.

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Held in General Term Room. *Nos.* 982, 658½, 620, 916, 660, 260, 728, 818, 284, 772, 666, 1118, 402, 750, 1056, 1068, 914, 960, 972, 136.

CIRCUIT—*Part III.*—Held at No. 73 Duane-street, by Justice MASON. Court opens at 10 A. M. *Nos.* 219, 746, 472, 1103, 931, 600, 229; 645, 981, 493, 1330, 1140, 1338, 905, 334, 1196, 1085, 1383, 998, 308.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Justice INGRAHAM, on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10½ A. M. Demurrers, Nos. 7 and 8. Issues of law and fact, Nos. 148, 158, 159, 191, 245, 243, 244, 246, 284, 248, 270, 249, 269, 281, 250, 251, 252, 253.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice GARDINER.—Nos. 1589, 1593, 1779, 4749, 1795, 6083, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015. *Part II.*—Nos. 2482, 2156, 2566, 2500, 2616, 2490, 2640, 1572, 2158, 2640, 2350, 2326, 2550, 2570, 292.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Held by Judge BRADY.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1252, 1417, 838, 843, 1481, 1468, 891, 1497, 1438, 1502, 1503, 1506, 1421, 1532, 1533, 950.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—A new calendar will be made out to-day for the ensuing two weeks.

Interesting Occasion at Lafayette-avenue Church, Brooklyn.

ADDRESS BY THE PASTOR, REV. DR. T. L. CUYLER—LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCH.

For several weeks past there has been a genuine work of divine grace in progress in the Lafayette-avenue Church, Brooklyn, and during this time a large number of anxious persons have made a public profession of their faith, while many lukewarm and cold-hearted professors have been revived. Yesterday was a joyful occasion, the Sabbath of the 18th of March having been designated as a suitable time to receive converts and others into the pale of Christ's visible church, and to celebrate the sacrament.

The spacious church was crowded with devout worshipers and attentive listeners, among whom were many lads, young men, and others in the prime of manhood and womanhood, who had come forward to profess their faith in Jesus Christ.

The eloquent pastor, at the close of an interesting discourse, said:

"Brethren, this is a golden day in the history of our beloved church. We have long looked and prayed and waited for it—more than they who watch for the morning. It is our spiritual day, bright above the sevenfold brightness of the sun. For this day one preparation was the noble effort of this church to stay the frightful vice of drunkenness in our community; and I regard this revival as the seal of God's approval in our philanthropic work. The first gray dawn of this revival appeared in our Cumberland Mission Sabbath School, during the week of prayer; and on the special season of fasting the tints grew brighter, and led on the sunrise. The prayer of God's people went up like sweet incense, greeting 'the daysspring from on high.' For two months and ten days we have gathered in special meetings for prayer and the preaching of God's word. During one week as many as twelve distinct meetings were held, and the places opened for prayer have been too circumscribed to hold the eager multitudes.

"In Scripture terms the Feast of Pentecost included the feast of wheat harvest, and it is so with us to-day; as we come in rejoicing, bringing our sheaves with us." To-day we are permitted to welcome to the fellowship of the love-labors of this Church one hundred and twenty-eight new members. Of these twenty-seven come to us by letter from sister churches, and one hundred and one are to stand up this morning and confess the Lord Jesus before men, in solemn covenant, to serve him to the end. Of this whole number sixty-seven are married persons, and thirty-six are gathered in from the Sabbath school. Of the entire number of new members, 57 are males and 71 are females—an unusual equality. Twenty husbands and wives will stand to-day, side by side, to be wedded unto their Saviour. In addition to this number there are just forty husbands and wives, who, having been *separated* from each other at every previous communion, are now for the first time to meet at the Lord's table. Thirty-four sons and daughters take their places to-day, beside pious parents, and unite in their first commemoration of Christ's love. When all their names now to be read shall be added to our roll, this church, still the *youngest* of our Presbytery, will number 906 members!

"To render a fitting ascription of praise to the Great Head of the Church, is beyond my feeble tongue; and I therefore invite this whole assembly now to rise and unite in singing the one familiar verse of the Doxology:

'Praise God from whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.'"

Forty-one persons then came forward, as their names were called, and kneeling, received the ordinance of baptism; after which the emblems of the Saviour's body were distributed.

River Navigation Resumed.

The first boat of the season made the trip as high as Newburgh more than a fortnight ago. The river is now open to Albany and Troy, and at 6 o'clock this evening the palatial steamboats *Dean Richmond* and *St. John* will resume trips for the season from Pier No. 41, North River. The East River boats, to New-Haven, Hartford, Norwich, Stonington, Providence, and Fall River, have commenced business for the summer, and with the arrival of a boat of the People's Line at Albany, to-morrow morning, river navigation may be considered fairly inaugurated for 1866. This event brings joy to the thousands of boatmen who have hibernated in our riverside bar-rooms, and in the thriving villages and busy cities along the banks of the Hudson; and it is no less a source of gratification to the enterprising tradesmen of the river towns and the agriculturists of the interior, who have vast stores of merchandise awaiting comparatively inexpensive transportation on the river. It is the signal for the revival of trade in every riparian village or city between Sandy Hook Light and the Hudson River Bridge, at Troy. The river opens this season at an earlier date than the average, by about a week. Last year, the first boat through, the propeller *Brastus Corning*, reached Albany on the 22d of March; in 1861, the river was open on the 24th; in 1860, on the 16th; in 1864, on the 11th; in 1851, on the 25th of February; in 1850, on the 10th of March; in 1854, on the 17th; in 1857, on the 18th; in 1849, on the 18th; but in the other years of the last twenty, the day of opening has been later. In 1855, it was on the 11th of April; in 1847, the 7th; in 1863, the 7th; in 1862, the 3d; and in 1842, the 29th of March.

A Revolution in Stock Operations.

The Reno Oil and Land Company, elsewhere advertised, presents a plan which for novelty, security and profit, promises to revolutionize the whole system of stock operations. According to the programme laid down we have a stock that is so guaranteed against loss or depreciation that it must always be at par. It can never depreciate. It must advance, for it represents the largest estate owned by any one company in the Oil Region—including the thriving town of Reno—four miles of boring territory absolutely owned, and the largest working fund of any petroleum company. The intention of the managers is to make petroleum a business and not a speculation. The officers and directors are well known over the country for their enterprise, energy and integrity. When such men take hold of petroleum, we may well believe it is no longer a speculation, a wild adventure, a mere gambling enterprise, but a business as sure and safe as the mining of gold and iron, and silver.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND FRAUDULENT PROCEEDINGS AT THE POST-OFFICE.—On Saturday, CHARLES ZIMMERMAN, aged 16 years, was arrested by Officer WALLING, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of having obtained letters containing checks and money belonging to other parties from the Post-office. The complaint was preferred by JAMES GAYLER, Special Agent of the Post-office Department. When arrested ZIMMERMAN had two checks in his possession, one for $199 50 and the other for $58 65, drawn on the Ninth National Bank of this City, and payable to the order of CARL WIELAND. Several letters were found on his person, each directed to different persons in this city, and containing sums of money which had been obtained by the prisoner from the New-York Post-office. The two checks were indorsed "CARL WIELAND," and it is alleged that the signature is a forgery. The accused is held by the police to await the action of the United States District Attorney.

ACCIDENT AT HELL GATE.—During Saturday night, as the schooner *E. D. Waters* was passing through Hell Gate, the hawser connecting the vessel with the tug *Geo. O. Vail* parted, when the recoil struck JOHN MCEVOY and threw him overboard, breaking his right leg in two places. He was picked up by the tug, and on reaching the City was removed to the New-York Hospital by Sergt. BLAIR and Officer HOGAN, of the Second Precinct.

THE FATAL SHOOTING CASE IN SPRING-STREET.—Mrs. ELIZA HESSELS, who was accidentally shot by her son FRANK, on Saturday, while cleaning windows at her residence, No. 212 Spring-street, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, died yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, from the effects of the wound so received. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest today. The deceased was a native of Germany.

BOOK SALE.—A valuable private library will be sold, by order of the executors, by LEAVITT, STREBIGH & Co., at the Trade Salerooms No. 498 Broadway, on next Wednesday evening. See advertisement under auction head.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COCKFIGHT.—At the place known by the initiated as the "New Cockpit," a main commenced early on Saturday afterno

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,

BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.

We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NO. 17 WALL-ST.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS.

In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

STOCKS WANTED.
NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS.
ADAMS EXPRESS.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.
WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.
Claims on all the Departments collected promptly and remitted for.
Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the Union.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.
L. HUYCK, President.
C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY, March 12, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company are hereby notified to pay the amount remaining due on the shares allotted to them respectively, at the Mechanic's Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on Saturday the 24th day of March instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. By order of the Board.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary, pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON SILVER LEAD COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Boston Silver Lead Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, March 27. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
S. M. COCKRIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, held at this office, ALFRED DOUGLAS was elected Vice-President, and FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT Assistant Secretary.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SWIFT FARM PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Erie Hotel, corner of Washington and Jay sts., on FRIDAY, March 23, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven trustees for the ensuing year. By order of
A. A. GADDIS, President.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the past due coupons of said bonds will be paid in full within a few days. By order of M. BURNS, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

$75,000 TO LOAN, ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved city property. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL..........$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as receiver, executor, trustee for married women, guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW.	DAVID DOWS.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.	BENJ. H. HUTTON.
W. R. TRAVERS.	FRANCIS SKIDDY.
HORACE F. CLARK.	DANIEL DEVLIN.
J. B. JOHNSTON.	HENRY E. DAVIES.
J. M. WATERBURY.	HENRY K. BOGERT.
FREEMAN CLARKE.	E. B. WESLEY.
AMASA J. PARKER.	GEORGE W. CUYLER.
ALLEN MUNROE.	JAMES M. McLEAN.
DANIEL S. HOWELL.	ELISHA RIGGS.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.	JAMES FORSYTH.
JOHN MAGEE.	J. W. FREEMAN.
WM. F. RUSSELL.	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Particular care and attention given to the purchase and sale of the following securities:

American Express stock.	American Telegraph stock.
Adams Express stock.	Russian American Telegraph stock.
United States Express stock.	Insulated Telegraph stock.
Wells, Fargo & Co's stock.	Bank, Insurance, City Railroad stocks, &c.
National Express stock.	Petroleum and Mining stocks.
National Bankers' Express stock.	National, State, Town and County bonds.
Western Union Telegraph stock.	
United States Telegraph stock.	

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
REFERENCE,
American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

THE
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK.

LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER
"THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..........£1,800,000
IN 60,000 SHARES OF £30 EACH.

First issue, 30,000 Shares, and the remainder to be issued as may be required, under the sanction of a General Meeting.

NEW-YORK OFFICE—No. 63 Wall-st.
LONDON OFFICE—Oriental Bank Buildings, Threadneedle-st.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE—No. 18 Brown's Buildings.

CHAIRMAN.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

DIRECTORS:
LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., Chairman of the Ceylon Company.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
JOHN BINNY KEY, Esq., late of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.
PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, Esq., M. P., Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., M. P., Director of the Union Bank of London.
FRANCIS TURNER, Esq., of Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co., of Manchester.

BANKERS:
IN NEW-YORK—The Bank of America.
IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
IN LIVERPOOL—The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
IN MANCHESTER—The Union Bank of Manchester (Limited.)
IN SCOTLAND—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches.
IN INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

NEW-YORK MANAGER—WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.
NEW-YORK ASSISTANT MANAGER—GEORGE BURGHALL WATTS, Esq.
LONDON MANAGER—SAMUEL GRAY, Esq.
LIVERPOOL MANAGER—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq.

SOLICITORS.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, (LIMITED,) Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell Bills of Exchange on the English and American Bank, (Limited,) London, and on the Union Bank of London; to buy Bills of Exchange and to issue Commercial and Traveler's Credits, available in all parts of the world. COMMERCIAL CREDITS ISSUED FOR USE IN THE EAST INDIES, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA WILL BE UPON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
GEO. BURGHALL WATTS, Ass't Manager.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 29 Broad-st.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Particular attention to the Purchase and Sale of the following Securities:

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

American Express Co.	National Express Co.
Adams Express Co.	National Bankers' Ex. Co.
United States Express Co.	Western Union Tel. Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co.	U. S. Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co.	Russian-American Tel. Co.
Southern Express Co.	Insulated Telegraph Co.
National Ex. and Trans. Co.	Merchants' Express.

STATEMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Assets, 1st of January		$1,304,828 55
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and charge for policies	$421,872 42	
Interest, premium on gold, &c.	118,706 41	540,578 83
Total		$1,845,407 38
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$84,100 00	
Endowments and other policies purchased	13,619 86	
Dividends and profits paid with claims	54,011 00	
Reinsurance, taxes, commissions, physician's fees, annuities	57,654 22	
Office expenses, advertising, printing and stationery	35,882 85	
Total		$245,267 93
ASSETS.		
Cash in bank on call	$75,609 82	
Bonds and mortgages	397,000 00	
United States securities, ($744,350, par,) cost	740,491 00	
New-York City bonds, par	30,000 00	
Brooklyn City bonds, par	24,000 00	
New-York State bonds, ($18,000, par,) cost	17,940 00	
Due by agents	38,182 35	
Loans on policies	185,306 91	
Deferred premiums	58,623 70	
Interest accrued or due	32,986 57	
Assets, 1st of January, 1866		$1,600,139 45
Total		$1,845,407 38

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Joseph B. Collins,	W. R. Vermilye,	John C. Baldwin,
James Suydam,	William Tucker,	Edward Minturn,
James Marsh,	Shepherd Knapp,	Augustus H. Ward,
John J. Cisco,	Edward S. Clark,	James Gallatin,
Isaac A. Storm,	Isaac N. Phelps,	Jer'h P. Robinson,
Chas. M. Connolly,	Charles E. Bill,	Chas. P. Leverich,
Thos. C. Doremus,	John J. Phelps,	Wm. M. Halstead,
B. F. Wheelwright,	Clinton Gilbert,	Henry W. Ford,
Wilson G. Hunt,	William B. Bolles,	Apol. R. Wetmore,
Dan. H. Arnold,	Hanson K. Corning,	Fred'k Sheldon,

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.
James W. G. Clements, M. D., Medical Examiner.
William Detmold, M. D., Consulting Physician.

J. B. Gates, General Agent, and James Stewart, Henry Perry, Albert O. Wilcox, A. Whitney, Hiram P. Crozier, Grenville R. Benson, Charles Northshield, J. J. Whitney, William H. Wilson, H. F. Winslow, S. S. Anderson, James C. Bayles and Quackenboss Brothers, Local Agents in the City of New-York and vicinity.

New and important plans of life insurance have been adopted by this company. See the new prospectus.

EWELL & CLARKE;

(Successors to Stedman, Ewell & Co.,)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE and NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, and STOCKS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000
OF
"THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OF THE YEAR 1849."

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 13, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, March 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1849," authorized by Chapter 90 of the Laws of 1849, and amended by Chapter 109, Laws of 1866.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller, the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1849," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 26th instant. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKERS', COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to purchase, sell or negotiate 100 shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Gregory Gold Mining Company, of Colorado, represented by certificate No. 120, standing in the name of Edward M. Benjamin. Transfer of the same has been stopped on the books of the company. Apply to ST. CLAIR SMITH, Counselor-at-Law, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.
Dated March 14, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 60 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.
E. R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

TWO ELEGANT SPANS OF CARRIAGE HORSES, ELEGANT BAY BLACK-HAWK TROTTING HORSE, SUPERB CIRCULAR FRONT CLARENCE, ELEGANT PARK PHAETON, TWO VERY ELEGANT SETS OF DOUBLE HARNESS—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 20th inst, at 9½ A. M., at the private stable in 16th st., first door west of Broadway.—Two elegant spans of carriage horses, long tail bays, black points; one pair 16 hands, the other 15¾ full, warranted perfectly sound and kind, and coming seven years. Also, an elegant bright mahogany bay Black Hawk trotting horse, 15½ high, 6 years old, very stylish; can trot in 2:42, and has trotted five miles in fifteen minutes. Is warranted perfect in every way. Also, a long tail gray horse, 15½ hands, 7 years, warranted perfect and a fine saddle horse. Also, a span of long tail dark bays, 15 hands, 5 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, fast travelers. Also, a four-seat wagon, made by Stivers. Also, light double harness. Also,

AN ELEGANT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON,
built by Wood Brothers, latest style. Also,
AN ELEGANT SINGLE COUPE HARNESS.
"C" SPRING CIRCULAR FRONT CLARENCE
fully as good as new, cost $2,200. Also, a fine
PARK PHAETON.

Both of the above built by Wood Bros.

Also, a very elegant double harness, covered and gilt mountings, cost $350. Also a fine double phaeton, do. Also, a fine single harness, all made by Louden to order. Also, blankets, robes, &c., &c.

All the above can be seen by applying to Mr. Schenck, No. 60 Liberty-st., and will be on exhibition at the stable on Monday afternoon, the 19th inst., from 4 to 5 P. M.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.

P. C. BULKLEY will sell on SATURDAY, March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the farm belonging to the estate of the late John H. Finley, situated upon the King-st. Road, 1½ miles north of Port Chester Depot, Westchester County. The farm has been divided into four plots of about 15 acres each, upon one of which is a substantial frame dwelling containing fourteen rooms; barn, carriage-house, granary, &c. The other three plots are handsome building sites. Maps can be obtained at No. 43 Wall st., or of J. W. FINLEY, Esq., Port Chester, or of WILLIAM CRAFT, Esq., on the premises. If the 31st should be stormy the sale will be the next fair day.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 694 Broadway, have on hand and will sell, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 21 and 22, a very curious collection of rare books and manuscripts. Of the valuable and fine things among the MSS., there are Popes' Bulls, Missals, French manuscript documents extending from the time of Louis XIV. and his Ministers to Napoleon the First and his Generals, all illustrating the history of their times, and a carefully written volume in French (No. 642 of Catalogue,) giving an authentic account of much of Napoleon's career, with a fine map of his Italian campaigns.

Also, a very rich volume (No. 534 of Catalogue,) written in Spanish in the year 1809. It is a beautiful specimen of modern chirography, and very interesting in its historic allusions to Napoleon the First and Ferdinand the VII. of Spain.

Besides these, which are indeed but a small part of the collection, there are others, among which are some valuable mathematical works (MSS.,) Venetian and Italian State papers, autograph notes of Macaulay, Tom Moore, Miss Hannah Moore, &c., &c. Among the American manuscripts are letters of Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, old Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and an interesting Revolutionary War order, signed by John Hancock; also an important anti-revolutionary document (No. 731) of the "Province of New-Hampshire," which goes to show that Boston was not the only place where they had "tea parties" before our forefathers resorted to arms. Besides the MSS., of which there are many, there are not a few deeply interesting historical works, illustrated with maps and plates, relating to the early history of this country. The whole collection must command the attention of the antiquary and the historian, for it is seldom they have the opportunity of adding to their collection such rarities.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 20,
At 10 o'clock, at the private stables, No. 170 Greene-st.,
THE COMPLETE AND VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD,
Consisting of
VALUABLE TROTTING AND BLOOD HORSES, VEHICLES, HARNESS,
All made to order by the best makers, without regard to cost, viz.:

BAY MARE HARRIET LANE—By Rysdicks, Hamiltonian, out of a bay Richmond mare; 10 years old: can trot now in the 30s.

GRAY MARE—13 years old, known in Boston as the Sweetzer Mare; can trot in 2:45.

BAY FILLY—Yearling, by Hamiltonian, out of the Sweetzer Mare.

BLACK MARE—6 years old, 15 hands high; can trot in 2:50.

JUPITER FILLY—5 years old this Spring; can trot in 3 minutes or less, untrained; perfectly broken; out of the Pendleton Mare.

HAMILTONIAN FILLY—4 years old this Spring; out of "Belle of Bristol," fast Bashaw mare; perfectly broken, single and double, and shows great speed.

HAMILTONIAN FILLY—4 years old this Spring, now entered in colt stake next Fall; well broken, single and double.

STUD COLT—By "Norman," out of "Julia Patchen," 2 years old, and well marked for a stallion; shows fine gait; is halter broken.

STUD COLT—2 years old, by "Jupiter Abdallah," dam the Van Wyck trustees mare; is full brother to the celebrated Van Wyck colt, that won two year old stake of 1865, and trotted at Poughkeepsie last Fall down in the 30s.

A TWO-YEAR OLD GELDING—Out of Hamiltonian mare, by Shoreham's "Black Hawk;" promises speed.

STUD COLT—Out of "Lady Thompson's" sister, by Shoreham's "Black Hawk."

Square box shifting top wagon, pole and shafts, by Dubois.
Jagger wagon, 150 pounds, by Dubois.
Single-seat bolster wagon, by Brewster & Baldwin.
Square box shifting top wagon, by Dubois.
Cradle-spring wagon, do., by Stivers & Smith.
Shifting prunella top wagon, by Dubois.
Coach, either close or open, in fine running order; cost $1,100.
Portland sleigh, by Pennell & Martin, pole and shafts.
Double trotting harness; single do.; plated metal do.; plated, brass-mounted tandem do.; extra fine, covered and lined, gilt-mounted coach do.; oval, silver-mounted, heavy do.; 2 silver-mounted, covered and lined coupe single do.; light buggy do. All made to order by Lowden, Broadway. Fancy bear and wolf robes, lap, dress and sweat blankets, from do.; nets, whips, sheets, extra harness, bitts, plated bells, &c., &c., of the best quality, to order, all of which will be sold without reserve, as the owner is going abroad. They can be seen as above, at the stables, on Monday, 19th, day before sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PRINCE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Wm. Adams and John G. Adams, executors of the estate of John Adams, deceased, the following-described real estate, viz.:

PRINCE ST.—Four three-story brick houses and lots situate on the southerly side of Prince-st. between Laurens and Thompson sts., and known as Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 Prince-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 51ST AND 52D STREETS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

51ST-ST.—7 lots on the north side of 51st-st., 350 feet west of 11th-av., each 25x100 feet.

52D-ST.—2 lots on south side of 52d-st., 275 feet east of 12th-av., each 25x100 feet. Lots Nos. 3 to 7, both inclusive, are excavated ready for building; lots 8 and 9 are partly excavated.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABOUT EIGHT ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

About eight acres of land, situate on 46th, 47th and 48th sts., 7th and 8th avs., City of Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 245 EAST 13TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 13TH-ST.—The four-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of East 13th-st., west of and near 2d-av. The house is in good order and has modern improvements.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE of 350 lots in the Fifth Ward of Jersey City.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following valuable property, viz.: Three hundred and fifty lots, situated in and around and in the vicinity of Hamilton-square and the streets adjacent thereto, a few minutes' walk from the Pavonia Ferry, running to Chambers-st. in New-York. These lots constitute a part of the estate of the late J. B. Coles, and are located in the most central and choice parts of Jersey City. Horse cars pass every few minutes near the premises to the Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. The Erie Railroad Tunnel, through which most of the traffic of the South and West passes to the Pavonia Ferry, adjoins this ward. Jersey City has all the commercial advantages of the City of New-York—by the laws of New-Jersey aliens hold and transmit real estate the same as citizens—and since the Pavonia Ferry was established the increase of its population and business has been unprecedented, and its taxes are very light. The most extensive railroad in the United States has its terminus in this ward. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHAMBERS AND READE STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Amelia Hertell, deceased:

CHAMBERS-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick store thereon. situate on the north side of Chambers-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 193.

READE-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Reade-st., between Washington and West sts., known as No. 185, and being in the rear of the Chambers-st. store.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire furniture of a large house, removed for sale, 75 carpets, oil cloths, parlor suites, chamber suites, hair and other mattresses, table and bed linen, china, glass, &c., together with everything for a well furnished house.

AUCTION SALES.

20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
AT AUCTION,
MARCH 22, 1866.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their thirty-fourth auction sale of coal on THURSDAY, the 22d day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new sales room, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st. New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS
of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder—no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q.M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property:
100 to 200 light ambulances,
300 to 500 army wagons,
which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Purveying Depot, 18th and F sts., in this city, a large quantity of condemned medical and hospital property, consisting of:

Splints, air rubber cushions, slates, clocks, inkstands, water-coolers, spoons, knives and forks, spatulas, funnels, lamps and lanterns, tin cups and plates, gutta percha bed-covers, water-beds, sheepskins dressed, tourniquets, trusses, mortars, medicine pannier chests, knapsacks and field companions, leather buckets, cots, basins, iron washstands, bed-side tables, mess chests, cooking utensils, bedding, &c.

Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.
Terms, cash, in Government funds.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Alex. Hawkins, Esq., on the road from Eastchester to Westchester, Westchester County, New-York, all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Five mahogany sofas, lounges, easy and side chairs, in hair-cloth; mirrors, dining-tables, arm-chairs, fine mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, pailasses, hair-mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, &c., together with an assortment of china and glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues now ready at the auctioneers, No. 29 Liberty-st., New-York.

Carriages may be obtained at the Williams' Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN SALE OF IRON WORKS.

The Bristol Forge and Iron Works is to be sold without reservation at public auction on THURSDAY, April 12, 1866. It consists of two buildings, one of them new; one large and two small Nasmith steam hammers, lathe, planing, slotting and boring machines, shears, tools in great variety. It is situated on the Canal and near the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, 20 miles north of Philadelphia. More than $500,000 of customer work has been done during the past five years. The sale will be peremptory, at 2 o'clock P. M. Apply to WM. KINSEY, Auctioneer, Bristol, or C. W. PEIRCE, No. 621 Vine-st., Philadelphia.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE LOTS ON E. 30TH AND 31ST-STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), N. Y.:

EAST 30TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, 200 feet west of 1st-av., each 25x97 feet, 6 inches.

EAST 31ST-ST.—One lot, south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av., directly in the rear of the above, 25x97 feet 6 inches.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.,
Near Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 19, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of H. W. Whitney, administrator:
80 shares Park Bank, par 100.
80 shares Germania Fire Insurance Co., par 50.
80 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Co., par 100.
20 shares Germania Life Insurance Co., par 50.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co., par 50.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—Valuable coal lands, Luzerne County, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, the following described real estate, viz: The valuable tract of land, containing 400 acres and allowances, in Blakely Township, Luzerne County, Penn., adjoining and bounded by lands of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Boston and Lackawanna Coal Company, Geo. M. Holenbach and others. It is very advantageously situate for mining, being on both sides of the Lackawanna, about one mile from the town of Archbald, and nine miles from Scranton, and is entirely underlaid by all the veins of coal known in that region. The coal has all been thoroughly "proved" upon the land, and is the best Pennsylvania Anthracite, well known as "Scranton," sold by regular auction sales in the New-York market; the tract is accessible by railways and canals both to New-York and Philadelphia. The Lackawanna is a reliable water-power, and on the land is an abundance of pine, oak and hemlock timber; also a number of dwelling-houses. The town of Archbald is extending toward the tract. Plans, surveys and reports can be examined on application to the auctioneer. Parties desiring to examine the premises are invited to call upon Mr. John Gardener, at Archibald. The title is perfect, and not the slightest delay in opening the land to profit need be apprehended. The terms, which will be as easy as possible, will be made known at the time of sale. *The sale will be absolute to close a concern.* $2,500 to be paid when the property is struck off.
JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 422 Walnut-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE TO the highest bidder, at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named Government steamers, to wit:
ILLINOIS, side-wheel, 2,123 tons.
EMPIRE CITY, side-wheel, 1,751 tons.
McCLELLAN, side-wheel, 1,003 tons.
THOMAS COLLYER, side-wheel, 446 tons.
JOHN RICE, propeller, 782 tons.

All these vessels, with the exception of the first, are fully equipped and ready for immediate service. The *Thomas Collyer* is admirably adapted for service on the Sound and rivers.

Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance on delivery in Government funds.

Also will be sold at the same time, the BOILER of the steamer *Harriet A. Weed*, and SHAFTING, &c., of the steamer *Delaware*.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Q. M.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1866.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FORTY VALUABLE LOTS SITUATE ON ELEVENTH-AV., SEVENTY-EIGHTH AND NINETY-SECOND STS., BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Peter Murray, deceased:
11TH-AV.—4 lots on west side, 25.6 south of 75th-st.
11TH-AV.—4 lots west side, 25.6 north of 75th-st.
11TH-AV.—2 lots east side, 100 feet north of 75th-st.
11TH-AV.—1 lot northwest corner of 76th-st.
11TH-AV.—4 lots commencing on the northwest corner of 77th-st.
11TH-AV.—3 lots on southwest corner of 11th-av. and 79th-st.
78TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 475 feet east of 10th-av.
92D-ST.—14 lots south side, 150 feet west of 9th-av.
11TH-AV.—7 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 147th-st.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.

Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. WEDNESDAY, March 21, and following days, at 7 o'clock P. M., Executor's sale of a valuable Private Library, comprising a very choice and select collection of books; best English and American editions of standard works; also many scarce books, among which may be mentioned Dr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Works, in elegant condition; Valuable MSS. of the XIVth Century; Second Folio Shakespeare; Knight's Shakespeare, 8 vols.; unique copy of the Rosetta Stone; scarce, curious and important works relating to Mary Queen of Scots; numerous rare, desirable, large paper and privately printed works relating to America, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE) OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The valuable house and lot No. 12 East 16th-st., 184 feet east of 5th-av., four-story and basement building, 27.6x55. Lot 27.6x103.3.

For maps, terms, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, or to A. B. CAPWELL, Esq., Referee, No. 167 Broadway; S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN, attorneys, &c., No. 196 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-TWO LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY MADISON AND 4TH AVS. AND 57TH AND 58TH STS., AT AUCTION, being part of the Estate of the late JOHN MASON.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the block of ground bounded by 4th and Madison avs., 57th and 58th sts., viz.:

MADISON-AV.—8 lots, comprising the entire front between 57th and 58th sts.

57TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, comprising the entire front between Madison and 4th avs. 57th-st. is 100 feet wide.

58TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, comprising the entire front between Madison and 4th avs.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS, AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4,499) barrels of Navy powders.

These powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed, the powders will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY,
AT
MACON, GA.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all the
BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,
Which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory and arsenal; and also
TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MATERIALS
collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:
3,600 lbs. COPPER—pigs.
42,000 lbs. COPPER—round rod.
38,000 lbs. COPPER—bar.
20,000 lbs. COPPER—sheet.
200,000 lbs. WROUGHT IRON—bar and rod.
500 tons PIG IRON.
750 tons CAST IRON—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. LEAD—pigs.
45,000 lbs. TIN—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. CHAIN—crane and cable.
15,000 yards CLOTH—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enameled.
22,000 lbs. POWDER.
8,000 feet BELTING—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 MACHINES—drills, planers, milling, screw-cutting, steam and trip hammers.

Besides—
Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Blankets, Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons, 30 unserviceable Canon, iron and bronze, 80 broken Gun Carriages, Laboratory Stores and Materials, Spare parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one and of valuable property.

Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,
and continue every day until all the property is sold.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt.-Col., Com. Augusta Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT FLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government Storehouse, No. 66 Conway-st., Baltimore, Md.:
6,200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as follows:
713 HOSPITAL TENTS.
612 WALL TENTS.
2,757 COMMON TENTS.
55 SIBLEY TENTS.
2,051½ SHELTER TENTS.
682 Hospital Tent Flies.
497 Wall Tent Flies.
Five (5) days allowed for removal of property.
Terms cash in Government funds.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
Middle Military Department.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV., 84TH, 187TH AND 188TH STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

9TH-AV.—3 lots west side of 9th-av., 25 feet 10 inches south of 84th-st.: each lot 25.5¼ by 90 feet in depth.

WEST 84TH-ST.—4 gores south side 84th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. and Central Park, together 29 feet 3 inches front, 92.7⅛ in the rear, and 25 feet in depth.

WEST 187TH AND 188TH STS.—1 lot north side of 187th-st, 200 feet east of 11th-av., running through to 188th-st., 25 feet on each street by 199 feet 10 inches in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THOMPSON, CHARLTON AND 40TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON-ST.—The 3 lots of land, with the 3 frame houses and stables thereon, situate on west side of Thompson-st., 100 feet north of Bleecker-st., known as Nos. 207, 209 and 211. Lots each 25x100 feet. Also, the two-story and attic brick house and lot adjoining on north side, known as No. 213. Lot 25x100 feet.

CHARLTON-ST.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot on south side of Charlton-st., 105 feet west of Macdougal-st., No. 10. Lot 22x86 feet.

40TH-ST.—The two-story brick and frame house situate on the north side of 40th-st., 155 feet west of Second-av., No. 161. Lot 25x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-AV.—1 lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 84th-st., 25x100 feet. This is one of the most desirable lots on the west side of the Park; ground high, and commands a fine view of the Park.

8TH-AV.—1 lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 113th-st., 25.2x100 feet.

3D-AV.—1 lot on the northwest corner of 3d-av. and 58th-st., 25x100 feet.

1ST-AV.—2 lots on the northeast corner of 1st-av. and 72d-st., each 25.7x113 feet.

112TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 475 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100 feet.

38TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 200 feet west of 1st-av., 25x98 feet 9 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 55TH AND 56TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

55TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 5th-av.; 2 lots, north side, 600 feet west of 5th-av.

56TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 200 feet west of 5th-av.; 2 lots, south side, 600 feet west of 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 374 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 374 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The house is 21.9 front by 50 in depth. Lot 21.9x98.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WEST 24TH-STREET.

A JOURNEAY will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, M, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and attic brick house known as No. 256 West 24th-st., and lease of lot. This lease comes from Clement C. Moore, and has 18 years to run from May 1, 1866. Ground rent $80 per annum. The lease provides for either two renewals of twenty-one years each, the ground rent not to exceed 4 per cent. on valuation, or an agreement to pay the valuation of improvements, provided the same shall be a good substantial stone or brick dwelling, not less than two stories in height. Maps, with further particulars, at the auctioneer's office, where the lease may be seen.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on
FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866,
at 12 o'clock, noon,
on the Battery,
200 bales and parts of bales of cotton, partly damaged by fresh water, and saved from the fire at No. 4 Bridge-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WILLIAM AND DUANE STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of SAMUEL SPARKS, deceased:

WILLIAM AND SOUTHEAST CORNER OF DUANE STS.—The five-story building No. 238 William-st., corner of Duane-st., together with the adjoining building, No. 10 Duane-st., making a frontage of 110 feet on the streets, and opening on the square formed by the junction of Chambers, William, and Duane sts., and within about 100 feet of Chatham-st. The buildings are well timbered, and well suited for any light mechanical purpose. Plot 51.4 on William-st., 28 feet rear; 58.7 on Duane-st., 72.3 inside line.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.; No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

50 LOTS ON AVENUES A AND B, 1ST AND 2D AVS. AND 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 19, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

2D-AV.—2 lots on southeast corner of 82d-st.; 1 lot northeast corner of 82d-st.

1ST-AV.—2 lots southeast corner of 82d-st.; 1 lot northeast corner of 82d-st.

AVENUE A—2 lots northeast corner of 82d-st.; 1 lot southeast corner of 82d-st.

AVENUE B—4 lots west side, between 81st and 82d sts.; 4 lots, with water front, on southeast corner of Avenue B and 82d-st.

82D-ST.—14 lots between 1st and 2d avs.; 9 lots between 1st av. and Avenue A; 7 lots between Avenues A and B.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LEWIS AND 114TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Anthony J. Allaire, deceased:

LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story shed on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st., between 7th and 8th sts., known as No. 226; being 24 feet 6 inches in width in front, 25 feet in the rear, by 88 feet 9 inches in depth on the northerly side, and 90 feet 11 inches on the southerly side.

114TH-ST.—Two lots on the south side 114th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 10 inches in depth.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUES A AND B, 17TH AND 18TH-STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

AVENUE A.—2 lots, east side, 46 feet south of 18th-st., each 23x92 feet.

AVENUE B.—4 lots, northwest corner of 17th-st., each 23x95 feet.

EAST 18TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 92 feet east of Avenue A, each 25x92 feet.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at public auction at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 20, by order of the executors of Samuel Sparks, the five-story building No. 238 William, corner of Duane-st., together with the adjoining building, No. 10 Duane-st., making a frontage of 110 feet on the streets. The buildings are exceedingly well lighted, opening on the square formed by the junction of Chambers, William and Duane sts., and within about 100 feet of Chatham-st. They are well timbered and suited to any light mechanical purpose.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 19, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 2 East River:
2,211 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
3,019 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Cavour*, from Palermo.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future, No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, hotels, Summer resorts, watering places, and first-class boarding-houses, can be supplied without delay with housekeepers, governesses, ladies' companions, ladies' maids and nurses to travel, of all nations and professions, fully competent, and with good reference; also, first-class cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, linen and store-room women, pantry and cleaning girls, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework. Protestant and others, employers, can be well supplied by favoring us with their patronage at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 96 4th-av., near 11th-st.; first-class help always on hand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and ladies' maid, in City or country; can do all kinds of good family sewing; is genteel in appearance and can give excellent City reference as being a capable and reliable person. No. 163 West 38th-st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on dressmaking and children's clothes; will engage by the day, week or month. Call during this week at No. 161 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended servants of all nations, City or country; cooks of all kinds, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, housekeepers, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small private family; is a good plain cook and bread baker, and can wash and iron; two years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 139 East 29th-st., near 2d-av., rear house.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or general servant; washes and irons well; wages $10. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family in the City. Address, for two days, No. 26 Trinity-place. Has good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a respectable private family to do chamberwork, sew or to attend to one or two grown children. Can be seen at No. 392 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELCH WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothes. Address MARY DAVIDSON, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; has excellent City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or help with children; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A PERMANENT situation for a middle-aged woman as competent and efficient seamstress; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; also, all kinds of family sewing. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 4, at No. 120 9th-st.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also male help of all kinds.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; has had 15 years' experiences in every department of gardening, vegetables, graperies, hot and cold, stove and green-house, plants, laying out and improving ornamental shrubs and pleasure grounds; married, no children; highly recommended. Address F. PETERS, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Dominick-st. until 12 o'clock, or address T. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A sober, honest and industrious man—is married, with small family—who understands the business perfectly, viz.: hothouse, greenhouse, vegetables and grapes. Satisfactory reference given. Address GARDENER, Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands the care of horses and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Call or address M. MULRAIN, No. 16 King-st. Apply for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, a situation as farmer and gardener. The man is competent to take entire charge, and the wife to take charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, assistant gardeners, farm hands, waitermen, valets and useful men of every description, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Germans, with first-class references. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; one in family. Understands the business thoroughly in every department; can furnish the best of testimonials from late employers. Call or address W. L. D., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, and will make himself useful in all business; and wife is a good cook and butter-maker; no incumbrances; has the best of reference. Address P. G., Flushing, Long Island.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has had long experience in the care of horses, is a careful driver, and well acquainted with the City; can give the best of references. Address E. J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as porter or watchman, or would mind a place for a gentleman; can satisfy any gentleman with reference; was three years in his last place. Address A. Z., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man who perfectly understands his business: no objections to the country; has good city reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 47 West 18th st., in the stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man without incumbrance, a situation as gardener; is competent to take entire charge. Has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young man as porter in a store, or to drive horse and wagon for a store; is steady, strong, and willing to work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man; understands greenhouse, grapery, &c.; has unexceptionable recommendations; also, a young man as assistant. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; understands the care of horses; has the best of City reference. Address D. N., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman and gardener; understands his business correctly, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce satisfactory reference. Address J. R., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as first-class vegetable gardner, who thoroughly understands the care of fruit and grapery, and is willing to take care of one horse. Good city references can be given. Address T. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single young man as plain gardener and to take care of one horse and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place in the country; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single young man of long experience in culture of grapes, flowers and vegetables; can be highly recommended. Address T. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; would have no objection to take care of a small garden; has good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN Protestant young man, with some gentleman farmer or on a gentleman's place; has a thorough knowledge of farming and can take care of all kinds of stock. Call at the private stable No. 72 8th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as plain gardener; understands the care of horses, driving and milking, and do general work. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN not afraid to work, as coachman and assist at gardening; can furnish good references and will work for low wages. Address HENRY, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands his business; willing and obliging. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business, and careful driver. First-class city reference. Address W. H. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman and gardener; has good references; can milk; wages no object. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC, HONEST AND capable man a situation as book-keeper; 10 years reference, and not afraid to work. Address J. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself useful; good gardener and useful man. Good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as gardener; has had experience with graperies and greenhouse; first-class reference. Address CHARLES, Box No. 3,307 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN out of employment, to work on a farm, or to take care of a small place. Address T. M., Box No. 139, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man. Address FARMER, Elizabeth City, N. J.

COAL.

$8.75.—BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH coal, egg size, $8 75; stove size, $9 25 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered, well screened, from under cover; Scranton nut, $7 75 per ton; also, oak wood at $3 50 per load, delivered from yard. Nos. 3 and 5 Oak-st., corner New Bowery. GEO. W. BENNETT.

$9 50 LOCUST MOUNTAIN, EGG, STOVE and furnace coal per ton of 2,000 lbs.; large nut, $8. Screened and delivered from yard, No. 196 West 11th-st.; near 7th-av.

FIRST QUALITY COAL—NUT SIZE, $7 75; Stove, $9; Egg, $8 80 per ton. GEORGE R. BOND, No. 79 Nassau-st., Room 13, and 65 Orchard, cor. Grand.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON,
J. T. HEADLEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR,

Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the enormous sale it has reached, and is now selling with increased rapidity.

Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. School-teachers, farmers, officers and soldiers who have returned from the war, and are seeking profitable employment, please send for our circular giving full particulars. Address,
AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 144 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH, TO sell the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine; it will hem, stitch, fell, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20. Every machine is warranted for three years. For terms and circulars address C. BOWERS & CO., No. 255 S. 5th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NOTICE TO FARMERS, &c.—ALL EMployers who are in want of farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., can be suited with German, Swiss and French help through the Agency, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR A popular weekly City paper, in this City and Boston. Good men clear from $20 to $25 per day. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF education and refinement, a situation as governess, or to teach young children the English and French languages, drawing, piano, harp, &c.; has unexceptionable references as to character, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.; country preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH printing in a printing-office; must be able to assist in taking in orders, doing up packages neatly, and be willing to make himself generally useful; compensation moderate. Address, giving age, references, salary expected, &c., PRINTER, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. E. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,761, Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN OF UNQUESTIONED moral and business qualifications and who is well acquainted with the paint business, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Address Box No. 5,884 Post-office, with name, age and references.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a number of extra waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladiesmaids, cooks of all kinds, chambermaids, laundresses; also, girls for hotels, boarding-houses, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT THE PROTESTANT Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., cook, laundress, waitress, English nurse and seamstress, and farmer and wife. None but Protestants need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO ASSIST with the washing and ironing. None need apply without good City reference, from 9 till 12, at No. 105 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman girl for general housework by a small private family; all comforts of home; wages $12. Apply at No. 155 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GARDENER, WITH small family, to take charge of a gentleman's place; satisfactory reference required. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN, Florist, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF COACHMEN, GARdeners, useful men and farm hands, for good situations, a short distance in the country. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY TRAINED WAITer, having good City references. Apply at No. 350 5th-av. at 4 o'clock P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under—five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK,
Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,803,226 38.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.
Six Per Cent. Interest paid, free from Tax, commencing from April 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, 3D MO. 12, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of R. ESTERBROOK & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Steel Pens at Camden, Philadelphia, and New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, RICHARD ESTERBROOK, having purchased the interests of JOEL CADBURY, Jr., and JAMES BROMSGROVE, is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
RICHARD ESTERBROOK.
JOEL CADBURY, JR.
JAMES BROMSGROVE.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of R. ESTERBROOK & CO., for the manufacture of Steel Pens, at their works, Camden, N. J.
RICHARD ESTERBROOK.
RICHARD ESTERBROOK, JR.
PHILADELPHIA, 3D MO, 12, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA, 3D MO. 12, 1866.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTENDING OUR FAcilities for supplying the trade with our pens, and that we may give our undivided attention to our manufactory, we have availed ourselves of the agency of Messrs. Woolworth & Graham, to whom we commit the management of the mercantile department of our business, and it will hereafter be conducted by them under the name of R. ESTERBROOK & CO. Woolworth & Graham sole Agents at our warehouses, Nos. 42 John-st., New-York, and 403 Arch-st., Philadelphia.
R. ESTERBROOK & CO.

These celebrated pens, of genuine American manufacture, are for sale to the trade at our warehouses, Nos. 403 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and 42 John-st., New-York, and at retail by all booksellers, stationers and paper-dealers throughout the United States.
R. ESTERBROOK & CO.
WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, Sole Agents.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of ROBINSON & REDMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOMAS S. ROBINSON,
MARCH 15, 1866. JOSEPH E. REDMAN.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name and style of MRS. VAN SYCKEL & VAN DERVEER, No. 210 West Washington Market, has this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
L. C. VAN SYCKEL,
MARCH 17, 1866. H. R. VAN DERVEER.

THE UNDERSIGNED FORMED A COpartnership on Jan. 1, 1866, under the style or firm of HARLAN & LAWTON, for the purpose of buying, selling and shipping coal at Nos. 70 and 71 Trinity Building, New-York.
WM. J. HARLAN,
WALTER LAWTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WELLAND HOUSE HOTEL,
ST. CATHARINES, CANADA WEST.

For sale, on favorable terms, one-third interest in the above-mentioned first-class hotel, and its furniture.

This house, which was designed expressly for the business, is substantially built and in good repair, and enjoys a fair share of the travel. Its original cost was upward of $68,000, and it has lately been improved at considerable outlay, by the erection of baths connected with it, into which the mineral waters of the place have been introduced.

To any person who understands and wishes to engage in the hotel business, and who would take the active superintendence of the house, this offers an excellent opportunity of embarking in a profitable business, as year by year the curative nature of the waters are becoming more widely known, and the business will naturally increase and extend itself.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY,
Agents Bank of Montreal,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York,
R. REID, Esq., Agent Bank of Montreal,
No. 44 La Salle-st., Chicago,
Or the Managers of the Bank of Montreal, at Hamilton or St. Catharines, Canada West.

CAPITALISTS WHO DESIRE TO ENgage in the lumber business in any of the Southern States, can have the services, as partner or agent, of an energetic, capable man, a native of Georgia, of the highest respectability, who is familiar with the business and can purchase or lease good lands on the best terms. Capital required, from $10,000 to $15,000. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.

No field for intelligent capital and enterprise in the country offers such prospects of splendid results as the Southern States. A select partner, with about $20,000, wanted to contribute to establishing a paper manufactory there. The locality is excellent; water-power ample; stock and labor cheap; demand great, and sales cash. Address, with real name, D. T., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had several years' experience in business, desires a situation in a banking or insurance office; is a correct accountant, and understands book-keeping thoroughly; has $5,000 cash to invest. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Suitable for a physician with large and paying practice, in a large pleasant village. Will sell either or both. ISAAC A. BIGGS & SON, No. 77 Nassau-st.

TO CABINETMAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS.—A first-rate chance to enter into the above business a short distance from the City.
MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON....SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE....DUCRESNE....SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDI....SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,320	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN....SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway. J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 278 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....March 17, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....May 12, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York on THURSDAYS:

Atlantic, 3,000 tons, CHAS. HOYER, Comm....12th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,800t., 1,000 horse power....26th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....31st May.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $135; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to V. PRECHT, Secretary, Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA....WEDNESDAY..March 21
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....March 24
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....March 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....March 31
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....April 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$120 | Steerage....$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London....40
First Cabin to Paris....135 | Steerage to Paris....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The elegant steamship YAZOO, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above port, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed at the wharf.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to the agents, G. HENEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

The CREOLE will follow on Tuesday, March 27.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE ELEGANT STEAMSHIP CREOLE, N. ANDERSON, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 21 North-River, foot of Fulton-st., on TUESDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the above port.

Bills of lading signed at the wharf.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to the agents, G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, March 24, and SATURDAY, April 21.

Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 28.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.

THE HAVANA, M. R. GREENE, Commander, WILL LEAVE ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship EMILLY B. SOUDER, sails on THURSDAY, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports through A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class
$200 to $175. $125. $65.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT, will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander, on TUESDAY, March 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12, noon.

Freight received as usual. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Agents for Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolatka.

The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 24, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite and fast steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. W. B. EATON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.

The GEN. BARNES will follow on Saturday, March 24. Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE. THURSDAYS.
Cabin passage, $25; deck, $10.

Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

LEO....DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO....BULKLEY, Commander.

The favorite steamship LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage....$25 | Deck....$10
EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new first-class steamship HUNTER, Capt. W. D. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 22.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.

The favorite and fast steamship ALHAMBRA is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21.

For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant and popular sidewheel steamship QUAKER CITY, will follow on SATURDAY, March 24.

A handsome side-wheel steamer now connects between Charleston, Savannah and the Florida ports.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The splendid side-wheel steamship CUMBERLAND, Capt. J. A. JOHNSTONE, is loading at Pier No. 11, North River, and sails WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. Unsurpassed cabin accommodations.

Cabin passage, $25; steerage do., $15.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.,
Or to C. GOODSPEED, No. 46 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven AND RED BANK.

THE STEAMER META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RESUMED.—The steamers ST. JOHN and DEAN RICHMOND commence their regular daily trips for the season (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M. THIS DAY, from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st. MARCH 19, 1866.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.

They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points. C. A. DE WITT, General Superintendent.

FEB. 14, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 FOURTH-AV., corner 21st-st., continue to extract teeth, under nitrous oxide gas, without pain or danger. All dental operations performed skillfully and carefully on moderate terms. References: Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Bulkley, Baldwin and Hallock. No removal. Beautiful sets of teeth at $25.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35, 4:35, and 6:00 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:35 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 6:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

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M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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(Dr. ACTON, (late Externe to the Female Venereal Hospital, Paris,) is well known for his *great skill* in the cure of these diseases. Consultations personally or by letter, at his private offices, No. 35 Bond-st., New-York, daily, till 8 P. M. Fees most moderate.

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DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK

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TO-NIGHT—IONE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 19, at 8,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. BOSISIO.
Last time of Petrella's grand and popular opera,
IONE; IONE;
OR
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,

with its brilliant mise en scene and fine cast, including MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO, MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.

In the course of the evening two pieces will be sung from Petrella's new opera, IL FOLLETT DI GRESBY, By Mlle. BOSISIO and Signor BRANDINI.

CONDUCTOR....SIGNOR TORRIANI
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI. L'AFRICAINE and LA GARIBALDINO.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG. THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN—DON GIOVANNI.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI. ON SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Suscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats for all or any one of the Benefit Nights will please give notice at the Box-office.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director....MAX MARETZEK.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20,
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI.
L'AFRICAINE
AND
LA GARIBALDINO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21,
BENEFIT OF MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
LAST NIGHT OF
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

AMERICAN ART.

KELLOGG'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE ORIENTAL PRINCESS "AFTER THE BATH"
Now on exhibition at the FINE ARTS INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway.
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THE FIRST GREAT EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,

DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c., &c., of the French Etching Club, is open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., At DERBY FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

A FAIR WILL OPEN ON MONDAY EVENING, March 19, in the Hall, Broadway, corner of 23d-st., for the benefit of an African Mission School lately established in our City.

AN ART GALLERY will be connected with the Fair, consisting of late works by our best American artists; also the large picture of "THE ASCENSION," by Van Schandel, will be exhibited for the first time in this country, it having been generously loaned to the managers of the Mission School Fair by Mr. Le Grand Lockwood.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., open for the reception of pupils on Wednesdays and Saturdays. *Ladies* at 2 P. M.; Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.; evening classes at 8 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ELIAS PONVERT against HENRY A. BOWERMAN and JOHN M. BURKE, Assignees, &c.—Notice to creditors: The undersigned referee appointed by a judgment order or decree made in the above-entitled action, dated March 15, 1866, to take and state all accounts of said Lowe, Hamlin & Co., of the City of New York, as between the said assignees, and the plaintiff herein, and all the other creditors of said late firm interested in the assignment made to said defendants, Henry A. Bowerman and John M. Burke, dated August 2, 1861, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this action, do hereby give notice to all creditors of said late firm, pursuant to such judgment order or decree, to attend before me, said referee, at my office, No. 25 Pine street, in this city, and exhibit their respective demands against said late firm, on or before the tenth day of April, 1866; and such creditors are hereby further notified that, pursuant to the terms of said judgment order, such of the creditors as shall not come in and prove their debts, by the day last named, shall be excluded from the benefit of said judgment order; and that, in accordance with such order, on the day and at the place last named, at twelve o'clock, at noon, I shall proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to in such order, to take and state the said accounts of said assignees, and of the property and proceeds thereof which shall have come into their hands, or under their control, as such assignees under said assignment, and of all their actings and doings in relation to said estate, and the proceeds thereof, what sums of money received under said assignment have been paid by said assignees to the creditors interested therein, to whom and when paid, what credits or allowances, in my judgment, ought to be made to said assignees, and what compensation and allowance should be paid to their counsel for services rendered to said assignees in and about the execution of said trust, and upon their accounting, and what allowances should be made to the parties to this action, or either of them, in addition to their costs, and further to inquire and ascertain what of said assigned estate remains in the hands of said assignees, uncollected and undisposed of, and to decide and report what disposition should be made thereof, and generally to hear all matters referred to me by said judgment order.

Dated, New-York, March 16, 1866.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Referee, No. 25 Pine-st.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. mh19-1aw3wM

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; and on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—CLARENCE A. SEWARD, as Assignee of certain property of WILLIAM C. ALLEN, CHARLES ALLEN and SAMUEL SHAW, against the said WILLIAM C. ALLEN and others. In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the fifth day of March, 1866, by which the undersigned was appointed a Referee to take an account of the amounts due to all the creditors of the late firm of ALLEN, HAZEN & CO., of the City of New-York, interested in a certain assignment made by said WILLIAM C. ALLEN, CHARLES ALLEN and SAMUEL SHAW to the said plaintiff, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1862, who shall come in and prove their claims, notice is hereby given that all creditors of the said late firm of ALLEN, HAZEN & CO. interested in said assignment, and all attorneys (if any) who may have been employed by the plaintiff as such assignee to collect any claim or claims which passed to the plaintiff under said assignment, are requested to exhibit their demands before me, at my office, No. 29 Nassau-street, Room No. 17, in the City of New-York, by the seventh day of May, 1866, at twelve o'clock noon.—Dated March 10, 1866. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Referee.

"SAM'L BLATCHFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney. mh12-1aw6wM"

SUPREME COURT.—NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN COFFIN, individually, and as executrix of EDWIN COFFIN, GEORGE WILLIAM GAIRDNER as executor of EDWIN COFFIN, the people of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1866.

WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.
(United States Int. Rev. stamp 50 cents, cancelled.)

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1866.

WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney
F19-1aw6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JULIUS LAMER, Plaintiff, against NATHANIEL PHILLIPS, defendant.—Summons—Contract—com. not. ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and forty-six dollars, with interest thereon, from Jan. 26, 1866, besides the cost and disbursements of this action.

R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 24th day of February, 1866. R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[U. S. R. S., 50 cents, canceled.] f26-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID GROESBECK, Assignee in trust for creditors of Charles Graham & Co., against CHARLES GRAHAM, GEORGE W. VAN LOAN and others. This action being brought to close the assignment made by the firm of Charles Graham & Co. to plaintiff, in trust for creditors. Notice is now given, pursuant to the decretal order therein entered on the fifth day of March inst., that all creditors of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., and of Charles Graham, are required to present their claims against those parties, by filing the same, duly verified, with the undersigned Referee, at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the second day of April next; and that in default of presenting and proving such claims, they will be barred of the benefit of said assignment and order, and of the final judgment in said action.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1866.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.
MAN & PARSONS, Att'ys, 64 Wall-st

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR BRASS HINGES, BOLTS, &c.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at the offices of the undersigned until TUESDAY, 27th instant, for furnishing a number of first-class heavy brass butt, angle, and T hinges and brass bolts, required for the edifice known as the "Hotel Militar," at Havana, Cuba. Patterns and specifications can be seen at No. 1 Market-st, New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, Agent of the Inspeccion de Presidios, of the Island of Cuba. GUILLERMO HALFORD, No. 1 Market-st., New-York, or No. 80 Market-st., Paterson, N. J.

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MONDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. YOUNG.

Never acted here, the famous Comedy, in three acts, of the SERIOUS FAMILY, with beautiful scenery and appointments, Original Ballroom Polka and novel distribution.

Capt. Murphy Maguire....Mr. Frederick Robinson
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Charles Torrens....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Frank Vincent....Mr. J. C. Williamson
William....Mr. Ward
Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Charles Torrens....Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Sowerby Creamly....Mrs. Vernon
Emma Torrens....Miss Mary Barrett
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Concluding with (first time this season) the laughable one-act afterpiece, the LAUGHING HYENA, with a very great cast.

Mr. Felix Fumer....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Simon Hornblower....Mr. Young
Popsy....Miss Ione Burke
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TUESDAY—(Second time)—THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. CLARA JENNINGS. Never acted here, the highly interesting drama of SECOND LOVE, to be produced with beautiful scenery, appropriate costumes, and attractive distribution. Concluding with (first time this season) the favorite afterpiece, HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

THURSDAY—MARRIED LIFE and the ETON BOY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. GEO. HOLLAND. Never acted here, PAUL PRY and DEAF AS A POST.
SATURDAY—THE RENT DAY and the ETON BOY.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT of MR. GEORGE HOLLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, (Never acted here.) The famous Comedy of PAUL PRY.

With Appropriate Scenery, Elegant Appointments and Capital Cast.

Concluding with (first time) the celebrated afterpiece, DEAF AS A POST.

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WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT OF MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21. NEVER ACTED HERE.

The highly interesting Drama (with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, and fine distribution) entitled SECOND LOVE, and first time this season the favorite afterpiece HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

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MONDAY, MARCH 19, and during the week. LAST SIX NIGHTS of the great comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS, as BUTTERBY and OLD SPRUGGINS. Beginning at 7¾ with Tom Taylor's great comedy, VICTIMS.

Joshua Butterby....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
SUPPORTED BY A SPLENDID CAST.
After which, at 9¾, the celebrated farce of FORTY WINKS.
Horatio Spruggins....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, at 1¾ o'clock, A LAST MATINEE OF VICTIMS.

On MONDAY, March 26, Mr. OWENS IN A NEW BILL.

In preparation for EASTER HOLIDAYS several beautiful attractions.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

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EVERY EVENING (excepting Wednesday) and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT, supported in part by the following powerful cast:

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Sir Francis Levison, Mr. Barton Hill; Archibald Carlyle, Mr. W. Leffingwell; Mount Severn, Welsh Edwards; Barbara Hare, Miss Henrietta Osborne; Miss Corney, Mrs E. Wright; other characters by Messrs. Keene, Goodman, James; Mesdames Tyrell, Seidler, Browning, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21, Miss WESTERN will appear as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

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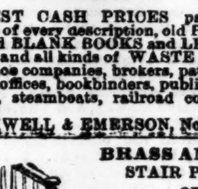
O  C

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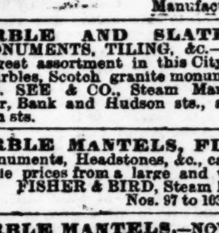

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MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TILING, &c.—We have on hand the largest assortment in this City. Importers of foreign marbles, Scotch granite monuments, columns, &c. WM. S. SEE & CO., Steam Marble Works, corner Bleecker, Bank and Hudson sts., and corner Hudson and 13th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, Monuments, Headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON OF every description. Also, zinc, copper, wire, block tin, solder, &c., for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

I HAVE ON HAND AND MAKE TO ORDER at the shortest notice, all kinds of furniture at manufacturer's prices. J. T. C. PICKHARD, No. 167 Bleecker-st.; factory, Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.

RAILROAD CARS FOR SALE.—A NUMBER of one and two-horse cars for sale cheap. Apply at office of Second-av. Railroad Company, corner 63d-st.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S, No. 148 Chatham-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EXTREME VALUE PAID FOR DIAMONDS, SECOND HAND WATCHES, JEWELRY OLD GOLD & SILVER, ORIGINAL JACOBS, 407 BROADWAY

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereabouts of Mr. JOHN BROMILY, resident of the town of Westchester, who left home for Yonkers Feb. 14. Mr. B. is 33 years old, tall and stout, and by trade a painter. Address Box No. 5,891 New-York Post-office.

A. G. SPIES, FROM WILMINGTON, Del., late of the firm of Spies & Champney, jewelers, in Brooklyn, would like to see his friends on Friday evening, March 23, from 6 to 10 o'clock, at his brother-in-law's house, No. 84 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.—Dark bay, 16 hands, 7 years old, stylish and fully warranted kind and gentle. Also, coupe rockaway, nearly new, with pole and shafts, and new harness. Seen at CROPMON'S stables, 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—WITH A VIEW TO MATRIMONY, the advertiser wishes the acquaintance of a fair-haired, blue-eyed, kind-hearted girl. Address A. M. A., Station G.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE HEREAFTER WILL COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THE GREAT SUCCESS AND ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE NEW MAGNIFICENT SCRIPTURAL DRAMA is evidenced by the MULTITUDE OF DELIGHTED VISITORS daily thronging this SPLENDID FAMILY RESORT.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾, the Scriptural, Historical Drama,

משה
או
ישראל במצרים

MOSES, OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT, founded on Ingraham's sacred work, called THE PILLAR OF FIRE.

THE GORGEOUS SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

THE MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE, felicitously representing the great EGYPTIAN RIVER under the various lights of the Sun, Moon and Twilight. Together with the wonderful MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS AND EFFECTS has never been equalled for BEAUTY AND PERFECTION OF DETAIL.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON....Extemporaneous Singer.

OPEN DAILY FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.

MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES.
EXTRAORDINARY LIVING WONDERS.
TWO WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,

Captured two years ago by a party of Gold Hunters. They are singular and pleasing in appearance, and from their natural proclivities are supposed to have belonged to a RACE OF CANNIBALS.

TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
AN ALBINO BOY. A LEARNED SEAL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
LIVING SERPENTS.
LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL.
LIVING PERSIAN SHEEP.

GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

First week of ROBINSON, in his great original TROTTING HORSEMANSHIP! One of the most astounding and daring achievements ever witnessed in the arena.

Performances varied at every entertainment.
GREATEST TROUPE IN EXISTENCE!
FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE!

A CARD.

Mr. J. H. TAYLOR begs to announce to the public and his friends that his FIRST BENEFIT IN NEW-YORK will take place on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21 at the WINTER GARDEN, when will be presented the drama of THE WILLOW COPSE.

Miss MARY MITCHELL (who has kindly volunteered) will appear as ROSE FIELDING.

Seats may now be secured.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Grand drama of DER FREISCHUTZ; OR, THE SEVENTH CHARMED BULLET.

New drama of THE FOREST KEEPER; farce of TURN HIM OUT.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, AND LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

These Departments in Harvard University hold two sessions a year, of twenty weeks each, commencing in FEBRUARY and in SEPTEMBER. For information, apply by letter to Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Cambridge, Mass. Dean of both Faculties.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1, 1866.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
H. M. PIERCE. President

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y. W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers

SANS SOUCI FEMALE SEMINARY, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.—The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English, scientific and ornamental education. Admission at all times. Circulars may be had of J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Esq., No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York City, or address the Principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can receive private instruction, day or evening in business penmanship, practical book-keeping and commercial arithmetic, and can be qualified for any situation in the shortest possible time.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—A boarding-school for 20 boys: pure mountain air; home influences and comforts, and thorough instruction. The next session will commence April 2. S. P. PRATT, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.. 23½ miles from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF FIFTEEN years' experience and classical education a position in some first-class school; would be glad to open a small select school, or become associated with responsible parties in one already established; best references, and personal interview on short notice. Address Q. E. D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACCOMPLISHED young German lady (teacher) to teach children; or to make herself useful in housework and needlework; high wages no object; no objection to the country. Address F. N., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS, schools or pupils, or places to teach English, painting, French, music, German, classics, Spanish or mathematics, address the "AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 486 Broadway."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1866.

CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Board of Aldermen, viz.: To change the grade of Worth-street, between Broadway and Centre; and of Elm-street, between Pearl and Leonard streets. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.

All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 30th day of March, 1866.—Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1866. CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner, No. 237 Broadway.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of their Board, to consider the propriety or expediency of making the City Hall Park an open, paved plaza, and affording additional carriage way in the surrounding streets, by removing the present sidewalks of the Park. All persons interested are requested to attend without further notice.

W. L. ELY, L. R. RYERS, W. H. GEDNEY, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on FRIDAY, March 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 16, City Hall. All parties interested in the opening of Lewis and other streets are invited to attend.

STEPHEN ROBERTS, MICHAEL HALLORAN, JAMES G. BRINKMAN, Committee.

FURNITURE.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.—MY LARGE stock of furniture and upholstery goods is now offered at cost; in consequence of declining business, every article must be sold before the 1st of May, as I am positively giving up the business. Examine styles, quality, and prices at my Warerooms, at No. 538 Broadway—25 years. HENRY STONEY.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental. At H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Fifth week of the brilliant engagement of the charming young comedienne, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, who will appear in her celebrated role of MARIE, in the interesting drama, translated and adapted expressly for her by the author of Fanchon, called the PEARL OF SAVOY; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER, which must be withdrawn on Saturday, March 24, TO GIVE PLACE TO OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

The piece will be produced with BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES, RICH APPOINTMENTS, AND A FULL CHORUS.

Mr. J. W. Collier, D. E. Ralton, J. G. Burnett, E. Lamb, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, Neel Nelson, Rendle, Misses Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Whitlock, Cave, &c.

Act 1st—THE PRAYER.
Act 2d—THE TRIUMPH.
Act 3d—THE ABDUCTION.
Act 4th—DESPAIR.
Act 5th—HAPPINESS.

On Monday, March 26, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL will appear for the FIRST TIME DURING THE PRESENT ENGAGEMENT, as AMRY, in the five-act drama entitled LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8, $9, $10.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THE LAST NIGHTS OF EDWIN BOOTH IN RICHELIEU.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that Mr. Booth being desirous of bringing his engagement to A CLOSE ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, that must be the LAST NIGHT OF HIS APPEARANCE in New-York for this season.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will appear in his grand role of RICHELIEU, for the LAST TIME BUT THREE. LAST TIME BUT THREE.

Mr. Stuart trusts that this notice will enable those who have not yet witnessed this revival to make their arrangements for doing so.

Mr. Stuart likewise begs to announce that in consequence of the enormous crowds who were unable at the last Matinee to witness MR. BOOTH'S HAMLET, it will be presented at the MATINEE OF WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 21, being THE LAST HAMLET MATINEE which can be given. Ladies are urged, for their own comfort, to secure seats beforehand.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, THE FIRST BENEFIT in New-York of MR. J. H. TAYLOR, when will be presented THE WILLOW COPSE. MISS MARY MITCHELL, who has kindly volunteered, will appear as Rose Fielding.

Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, Who made so successful a debut at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON Will make his FIRST APPEARANCE In this City, at the above theatre, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, As OTHELLO.

Seats may now be secured.

A CARD.

"BENEFIT OF THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE WAR."—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the distinguished tragedian, will, immediately preceding the close of his present engagement, give a matinee at the Winter Garden on the 28th of March, P. M., for the benefit of the institution in 58th-st. for the support of the destitute children of the soldiers and sailors who have been killed in our recent struggle for the Union. The play will be one in which Mr. Booth has not appeared during the present season. As the proceeds will be devoted to aid the ladies of the institution in their efforts to increase their building, that they may meet the incessant demands made upon them for the support of the orphans of the brave men who have fallen upon the battle-field and the ocean, they trust that the citizens of New-York will respond in a spirit evincing their sense of this national obligation.

Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Vice-President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.

Seats may now be secured at Hall's music-store, No. 543 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

MONDAY EVENING, March 19, BENEFIT OF MR. J. H. STODDART, on which occasion will be presented for the first time, the beautiful drama, in two acts, entitled GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

Grandfather Whitehead....Mr. J. H. STODDART.

After which the successful burlesque extravaganza, CINDERELLA E LA COMARE. Mrs. JOHN WOOD AS CINDERELLA, THE BARON'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER.

Mrs. George Fawcett Rowe as....Clorinda.
Mr. J. H. Stoddart as....Baron Balderdash.

RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER, but must shortly be withdrawn on account of previous arrangements for the production of OTHER NOVELTIES.

WEDNESDAY, March 21, BENEFIT OF MR. C. H. MORTON.
FRIDAY, March 23, BENEFIT OF MISS ELIZA NEWTON.

In active preparation, in a style of magnificence and with a cast of characters far surpassing any previous effort at this theatre, A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, The new Comic Pantomime, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Mr. G. L. FOX AS THE INIMITABLE CLOWN.

Mr. C. K. Fox....as....Pantaloon
TWO FAVORITE PIECES.
W. H. Whalley. Lewis Mestayer, Miss S. Steele.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LES MISERABLES.
Cruelty to Johnny....Power of Music.
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, THE MONKEY,
La Sonnambula....The Hanlon Brothers.
THE LADY OF LYONS.

Messrs. Reed, Seymour, Emmet, Prendergast, Hogan, Morrison, Savori, Fowler, Garatagua, Clarenton, Greer. LITTLE MAC, NEIL AND DAN BRYANT.

Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle 30 cts. Commence at 7¾.

KENSETT'S PICTURES—"MASSACHUSETTS COAST" and "HUDSON RIVER"—A pair of fine works by Mr. J. F. KENSETT, on exhibition for one week, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the rooms of S. P. AVERY, No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Established 1823.

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

BEST PIANOS, CHORAL ORGANS and melodeons. Prices reduced. Some fine second-hand pianos at great bargains. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and organs to let, and rent applied on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired. T. S. BERRY, No. 502 Broadway, Between Prince and Houston sts.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave pianoforte, carved legs, iron frame, &c., Chickering, maker, for half cost; also several other pianofortes, first-class manufacturers, cheap. Assortment new pianofortes at manufacturers prices. No. 39 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANO-FORTES AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES UNTIL MAY 1.—One second-hand, $40; one grand, $250; one four-round seven-octave, every modern improvement, in perfect order, at a bargain. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

A FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN PERFECT order, best City makers, used a short time, at a bargain. Second-hand Pianos, $160, $75. Melodeons, $70, $90, $100 to $300. FREDERICK BLUME, 208 Bowery.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR THE FLUTE OR VIOLIN—The most popular songs, polkas, &c. In 13 books, price $1 75; six Nos. 80 cents; each 15 cents; mailed free. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND square pianos, wholesale and retail, and to rent, with the privilege to buy. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Send for a circular.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' extensive manufactories, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from First Page.)

our arms triumphant in the great valley of Virginia. [Renewed cheering.] It was at that time, when we were preparing for the last struggle, when we had enforced the conscript law, and had resorted to every available means of strengthening the army and navy for their work, it was at that time that the Democratic Party, as they called themselves, met in Convention at Chicago, and resolved that the war was a failure, demanded a cessation of hostilities and peace on any terms, and there on the shore of Lake Michigan raised the white flag and encouraged the enemy who were firing their deadly bullets into the breasts of our kindred. My friends, so help me God, if the Democratic Party had no other sin than this to answer for—this damnable crime against our nationality, I say that the American people ought to put its seal of lasting reprobation upon every man calculating to belong to that party. [Applause.] Ah, now that the war is ended, they try to get over this, but there is that piece of history written in characters of glaring light, which will not be blotted out. They may turn their backs upon it for a little while, but, like the ghost of Banquo, it will rise again before them wherever they go, and will not "down at their bidding." [Applause.] Suppose (for we may sometimes suppose impossible things) that those men had succeeded, suppose the people had listened to their voices and followed them, what would have become of our country? Where would be now our glorious United States, extending from Maine to Texas, from any great ocean to the other, where in short would be our country? Broken, dismembered, sneered at by England, smiled at by the French Emperor, scoffed at by Dukes and Earls and nobles of all grades, as the great Republican failure, despised and scorned by all the nations of the world. Our position would be no better than that of the unfortunate Republic of Mexico, its subjects for the rule of some petty European prince. It was an inspiration that taught the American people to turn away from the soft speeches and fair pleadings of that base and abject party. Surely it is not too much to say that from that time the Democratic Party should be dead in the eyes of the American people—dead and deep buried out of sight. And, with this history before us, I wish to ask candid Democrats (I have no doubt there are some such here) how they can rely upon the promises of a party which betrayed them into opposing their country by declaring that we never could put down this rebellion; when within twelve months from the date of that prophecy every armed rebel had surrendered at discretion, and was begging such terms of our Government as a conqueror may properly grant to the vanquished. When, by our brave soldiers, and our brave people, every one of the prophecies so confidently made by that party during the war have been falsified, with what face can this party call upon now independent American citizens to again entrust them with political power? They have no right to make such a demand; and if any one of their victims, in the light of the events that I have spoken of, again enlists under the banner of that party and follows its leaders, he is worse than a fool, for he is a fool twice deceived. [Laughter and applause.] I have depicted the history and character of one of the two great parties that now divide the country; let us look at the other, the great Union Party of the United States. That party has for its standard-bearer here in Connecticut as brave a soldier as followed our flag through the war. "Ah!" say our Democratic friends, "but we too have a man who during the war acted with you Union people—once or twice; he voted to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and he voted for the Constitutional Amendment." Very good, Mr. ENGLISH, we are much obliged to you for that. But why, if you sympathize with the Union Party, did you not join that party and cooperate with them? Why did you adhere to that rebel organization, every member of which voted against you on those important matters? When the choice is between a man who has only voted right once or twice, and a man who has voted and acted right all the way through the war, I think you shrewd Yankees cannot hesitate long which to choose. But at all events, whatever may be the personal merits or demerits of the Democratic candidate in Connecticut, the individual opinions of any man are of very little account in this contest. The tendencies and principles of parties are what are to control, and they should control your action as voters. Now what claim has this great Union party upon the people? Let us examine its record. What promises has it ever made to the American people that has not been fulfilled? None whatever. It undertook to put down the rebellion, and it has carried your country safely through the greatest war of ancient or modern times. You old men and young men may read all history and all fiction, from the records of the Bible down to the latest novels of the day, and you will find neither in history, in story, nor in song a more glorious page than that which describes the great American conflict. Think of it! By our own unaided inspirations of nationality, by our own unaided patriotism, we have contributed to fight under our flag between one and two millions of soldiers, among whom are the men who will take their places with the brightest spirits that have appeared in any age or generation; while the mass of the soldiers themselves have shown such courage, endurance, patience and heroism as even France in the brightest days of her military glory never excelled. The great body of our people, too, have shown a grand practical patriotism which is without any example in history. The people of the United States have contributed to sustain the Government, over three thousand millions of dollars, collected not from the rich alone, but from all classes; made up of the widow's mite as well as the rich man's contribution; the child, the mechanic, the laborer, the man in the business man all poured their money into the National Treasury, to carry on the great war in defence of free Government. I repeat, there is no such example in history. Why, Sir, it was spoken of as the wonder of modern finance when the Emperor NAPOLEON I. appealed for a loan of five hundred millions of francs, that the people of France, instead of the bankers, loaned the money; but what was it compared with the spectacle of a free people contributing by their own voluntary agency $30,00,000,000 to sustain their system of Government. And we must remember that much of the admiration which these things excite belongs to the Union Party. Why, Sir, I say that in this war the Union Party has displayed a wisdom, a moderation and an ability to grasp and deal with great political questions that is unrivaled in all political history. It has organized, among other things, a system of finance which will be worth more to the country hereafter than the whole cost of the war in money. It has organized whole systems of departmental Government, based upon sound common sense, that will survive our generation and will be handed down as blessings to those who are to come after us. It is true that with these incidents we will also hand down to those same generations a great debt—that is, we don't pay it in our own generation, because I believe we could do it, as I think I could show you if I chose to go into the demonstration now. And it is in opposition to this great party, with such a glorious history to point to, that the Copperhead Party comes before the people and demands that they shall intrust them with the political power of the country. If ever there was a more impudent proposition made out of hell, I would like to know where. [Laughter and applause.] I think, my friends, that these considerations alone ought to end the contest. When we calmly compare these two political organizations, and come to choose between them the idea that any patriotic and sensible man can choose to vote with the dead Copperhead party almost passess belief and I cannot believe that many such can be found among so shrewd a people as those of Connecticut. But it is not only by their past that you are to judge these parties. You must look also at their tendencies for the future. You remember that one year ago every free State from Maine to California, even New-Jersey, raised the Union flag, and many of the resurrected Southern States have shown the same feeling. So it is in Maryland and Missouri; and if Delaware and Kentucky had gone out and had been whipped in, it would be the case with them also. Tennessee will soon be as loyal a State as Ohio. So the States stand. Well, they want us to break this grand Union phalanx for the benefit of the Democratic Party. [Laughter.] Now I don't think we had better do it, my friends. [Renewed laughter.] But suppose we did, what would be the result; what would be the tendency of the Copperhead party in its hour of victory? It would be to form at once an alliance offensive and defensive with the rebels of the South, to enlarge and extend the powers and influence of the lately rebel States, and to place unrepentant rebels in high positions at Washington. The only hope of the Democratic party now is in forming such an alliance. Well, suppose it were formed, what would they do then? I tell you, my friend, they would undo all that we have accomplished during the war. For example, do you suppose they would pay the National debt? Not at all. They would look upon the National debt as one of the instruments by which they had been beaten, and they would certainly repudiate it. Do you suppose they would pay the pensions of the widows and orphans of our dead soldiers? The little pension now given to the lame and the halt, and the small pittance now doled out to the widow of the soldier—do you think they would be paid? Why, the Copperhead party would insist that if you paid pensions on one side, you should pay them on the other. [Laughter.] They would say that people on the other side had lost legs and arms as well as on yours; that wives on the other side had lost husbands as well as yours, and they would insist that in the matter of pensions the sufferers should be put upon a perfect equality. [Derisive laughter.] They would say that if you had your National war debt they had theirs, and that all moneys collected to meet the National debt should go back part to pay the private debts of the Rebel debt also. They would also require you to pay for the damage done by Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SHERIDAN in their raids; and that you would find a pretty big bill. [Laughter.] The whole tendency of that party, if it were in power, would be to restore old things as they were before the war, even slavery as far as they could, and they would oppress and grind the poor negro not to perdition but to extermination. They would belie all the promises that our Government has made for the last four years, and put leading rebels in high places to carry out their purposes; and to any one who ventured to remind them of the rebellion and its guilty actors, they would say it was only a difference of opinion, a political mistake, and men ought not to be persecuted for a mistake. [Renewed laughter.] Some men say: "Oh, the war is over now, there is no more danger; but all of you who have read history know that nothing is more difficult, or critical or dangerous than a restoration. It has been said that one restoration is worse than two revolutions. Look at England under CHARLES II. The Commonwealth under the rule of CROMWELL had attained to a high pitch of influence and power; but in a moment of weakness CHARLES II. was restored. He surrounded himself with his parasites and flatterers, and so conducted the affairs of the nation that in about twenty years the people of England were compelled to resort to a second revolution. Look at France, where by the power of foreign arms her people were compelled to submit to the restoration of LOUIS XVIII. The Bourbons, it is said, never learned anything and never forgot anything; and LOUIS came back to the throne with his old ideas, and his passions heated, to put them in force, and the result was that the people had recourse to another Revolution to rid themselves of the incubus. Like the Bourbons our Democratic party never learns anything, though there are some things that it tries hard to forget [laughter]; and I tell you now that if in a moment of weakness the American people should be tempted to restore to power that old hair, blind, broken dispensation, they would be compelled in order to preserve their liberties to resort to a revolution. Why, the idea is fearful to contemplate, that in an hour of weak forbearance and false magnanimity the people of this country should surrender into the hands of the enemies of the nation the fruits of our four years' struggle! It can never come to pass—never. I will now leave this view of the issues before the country and come a little closer to the actual questions that divide us as Union men, and explain to you as nearly and as plainly as I can the differences that exist in our own ranks. It is said commonly in the newspapers, and said there quite too much, that Congress and the President are quarreling with each other. Now I am about to show you how the President and Congress do stand toward each other on every important political question of the time; and if you or any one of you think that I shirk or evade any hard or knotty point in the controversy, just put me a fair question, and you shall have a fair answer. [Applause.] There are four different classes of propositions upon which it is said that Congress and the President disagree. I wish now to present these points of difference very briefly to your consideration, that we may see what the difference is—whether it is a mountain or a mole-hill. The first point is as to the representation of the States in Congress. You all know that there has been a good deal said, not only in the newspapers, but in various ways, about the representation in Congress, and the right of the Southern States to such representation, and about the condition, the *status* of the States lately in rebellion—whether they are States or conquered territories. There is a great deal of theoretical disputing in regard to the condition of these States; some people say they are States in the Union, and others say they are conquered provinces; but mere theories don't amount to much. Now the Democrats in their Connecticut resolutions say that they are a State in the Union, entitled to a representation in Congress, that they have a right to elect whom they please to represent them, and that whoever they elect either to the Senate or House of Representatives we are bound to let him take his seat without imposing any conditions upon him. The test oath, they say, is unconstitutional; and that if any of the Southern States should elect to either branch of Congress ROBERT TOOMBS or JEFFERSON DAVIS, or any other rebel, we would have no right to require him to take any test-oath or to interfere in any way with his taking his seat. That is the Copperhead idea of restoration. According to them our public men look upon the rebel States as conquered provinces, to be governed by us with absolute power, just as England has governed Ireland, with what misery and discontent for both parties we all know—misery and discontent that will never be obviated until England is willing to do justice to Ireland. This is St. Patrick's Day, and I feel inclined, as I always do, to say a good word for that unfortunate and unhappy land. I know that many of the people who have come here from Ireland have been deluded by the name of the Democratic party and the professions and appeals of its leaders, and have thus been seduced into voting with that party, always against their own interests, often. I have no doubt, against their own consciences, and certainly always against what we might naturally expect would be their instincts; for, bearing the history of their native land in mind, they ought to be the truest Union men and the sturdiest advocates of justice for all in this country. Now I have stated two diverse opinions that are held by our public men as to the present condition of the Southern States lately in rebellion. Now, my own opinion is, that those States are States of this Union, but States in insurrection, and, while they are in insurrection, having no right to choose Representatives in Congress or to vote in the Electoral College. A joint resolution, embracing these ideas, was passed by an almost unanimous vote in the Senate of the United States, in July, 1864. Every Senator Democratic or Republican, except three, whom I don't know whether you should class as belonging to any party, voted for it. The three exceptions to whom I refer were Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, Mr. GARRET DAVIS, of Kentucky, and Senator POWELL, of Kentucky. Those States, then, I say, according to my judgment, are yet in insurrection, and not entitled to send representatives to Washington until they comply with such conditions as may be imposed upon them by the people of the United States through the law-making power, and give to the people of the United States such guarantees of loyalty, in the form of test-oaths or otherwise, as that people may prescribe. [Applause.] But it is said that upon this point the President differs with Congress. Now I say that upon the main point the President does not differ with Congress, and that has already agreed with the proposition I have just stated to you; and I can show you that in his last official utterance, the veto message, and also in his unfortunate speech of the 22d of February, he announced this doctrine in better words than I have used to announce it. The President stands to-day upon that doctrine, that the States lately in rebellion must be reorganized upon a loyal basis before they can be admitted to representation in Congress; that they must send men to Congress who can comply with every law now upon the statute-book, including the test oath; in other words, that they must send men who can swear before Almighty God that they never directly or indirectly aided in this rebellion. [Applause.] You will find this in the veto message, and perhaps I had better read you a short extract upon this important point. I quote this because it is his last official utterance, so that no one can say that I have quoted old speeches or statements of Mr. JOHNSON, and that he has since changed his mind. Here is what he says: "When those who rebelled comply with the Constitution, when they give sufficient evidence of loyalty, when they show that they can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the law that you and I acknowledge, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and Union be restored." And I say so, too, and so does Congress. When they give sufficient evidence of loyalty, when they show that they can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the law to which you and I are bound to yield obedience, then I say admit them, and so says Congress. The only questions, then, are what terms or conditions shall be imposed, what qualifications, what tests of loyalty, shall be required of them? For one, I want no better than the test oath that was made two or three years ago. [Applause.] Again, in the Veto Message Mr. JOHNSON says: "I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and in the interests of Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation, when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under existing constitutional or legal test." Now that is the position of ANDREW JOHNSON and that is the position of Congress; but the point of divergence is here: the President insists that, in applying these tests each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and that each House shall act for itself upon the question of the admission of members from a reconstructed States; whilst Congress, on the other hand, insists, although each House has constitutional power to act for itself, that inevitably as a consequence of that, the two Houses have the power to act jointly. And I think that on this point Congress has the best of the argument, because I think that if you, Sir, have the power to do a certain thing, and you, Sir, have the power to do a like thing, you can come together and do both things jointly. Upon this ethical question—mainly ethical—much of the discussion in Congress has rested. All agree, however, that those States shall not be allowed to be represented in Congress until they present themselves in a loyal attitude, and that the men they send to Congress, in order to be admitted to seats there, must be able and willing to yield obedience to every law that is binding upon you and upon us. Therefore the President never has said, and in my judgment never will say, that unrepentant rebels like STEPHENS, of Georgia—and I mention him as the best of them all—shall come back and take their places in Congress to pass laws for the loyal people of the country. Upon one question, then, I have set before you as clearly as I could, the difference, if there is any, between the President and Congress. The second question is the basis of Representation. By the Constitution of the United States representation is based upon the number of free inhabitants in a State and three-fifths of the slaves; and as, by the Constitutional Amendment, there are no more slaves, representation is based upon the population, white and black, men, women and children. Now the result of that arrangement, upon the abolition of Slavery, would be to give the Southern States an increase of political power, because instead of three-eighths of the slaves being represented, five-fifths—the whole—of the freedmen would be represented; and thus South Carolina, with a population of 291,300 whites and 412,408 blacks would have six members, while Connecticut, with a population of six or seven hundred thousand, would only have six or seven members; so that a white man of South Carolina would have two and one-third times as much political power as a white man of Connecticut. Well, are the Democrats in favor of that basis of representation? They are; because they know that the political power thus conferred upon the white men of South Carolina would be so much butter in the churn of the Democratic party. [Laughter.] And this question, therefore, opposed to any change in the basis of representation. They want "the Union as it was." [Laughter.] They say they are in favor of a white man's government, white man's equality. So am I. But what do they mean by their fine phrases? They want a white man in South Carolina to have two and one-third times as much political power as a white man in Connecticut; because they know they can trust the South Carolina white man better than they can trust the white man of Connecticut. But that, you see, is what they mean by white man's equality. Ask one of them his views upon that question, and he will give you a fair answer. They have not said anything about it in their resolutions. Under the present basis of representation a white man at the South had always more political power than a white man at the North, because he voted for himself and also for three-fifths of the slaves; but the Democrats seeing that it will be for their party advantage, desire to give to the Southern white man still more political power, and to leave to the white man of the North comparatively still less. That is their idea of white man's equality. [Laughter.] Now upon this point, what is the difference between the President and Congress? They both agree and affirm that there ought to be a change in the basis of representation, as an inevitable consequence of the abolition of slavery. Both Congress and the President recognise the existence of the defect, but they propose different modes to remedy it; and I will say now to show you the exact difference between those modes. The President is in favor of basing representation upon voters, and leaving every State free to say who shall vote. I may say here that there is a class of opinions in Congress in favor of taking away from the States the power of determining the qualifications of voters, but the plan does not meet with much favor. It is a power which the States have exercised each one for itself, and I do not believe they would be willing to yield it. I don't believe Ohio would surrender it. Every State has a different mode of determining who shall vote. You have a mode here which would not do with us at all. In some of the Western States they allow unnaturalized foreigners to vote. Then again in some of the Border States they don't let the rebels vote. That is different from your plan; you allow your rebels to vote here. [Laughter.] No one proposes to amend the Constitution so as to take from the States the right to say who shall vote, because we know that three-fourths of the States would reject it, and there ore it would not become law. But what other plan is there? This, by South Carolina. "You may fix the qualifications for your voters as you please, but the basis of representation shall be the whole population, and if you allow any portion of your people to be excluded from voting, that portion shall be excluded from the basis of representation." Now, in the first place, you allow your rebels to vote here